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[SIXPENCE.]

PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

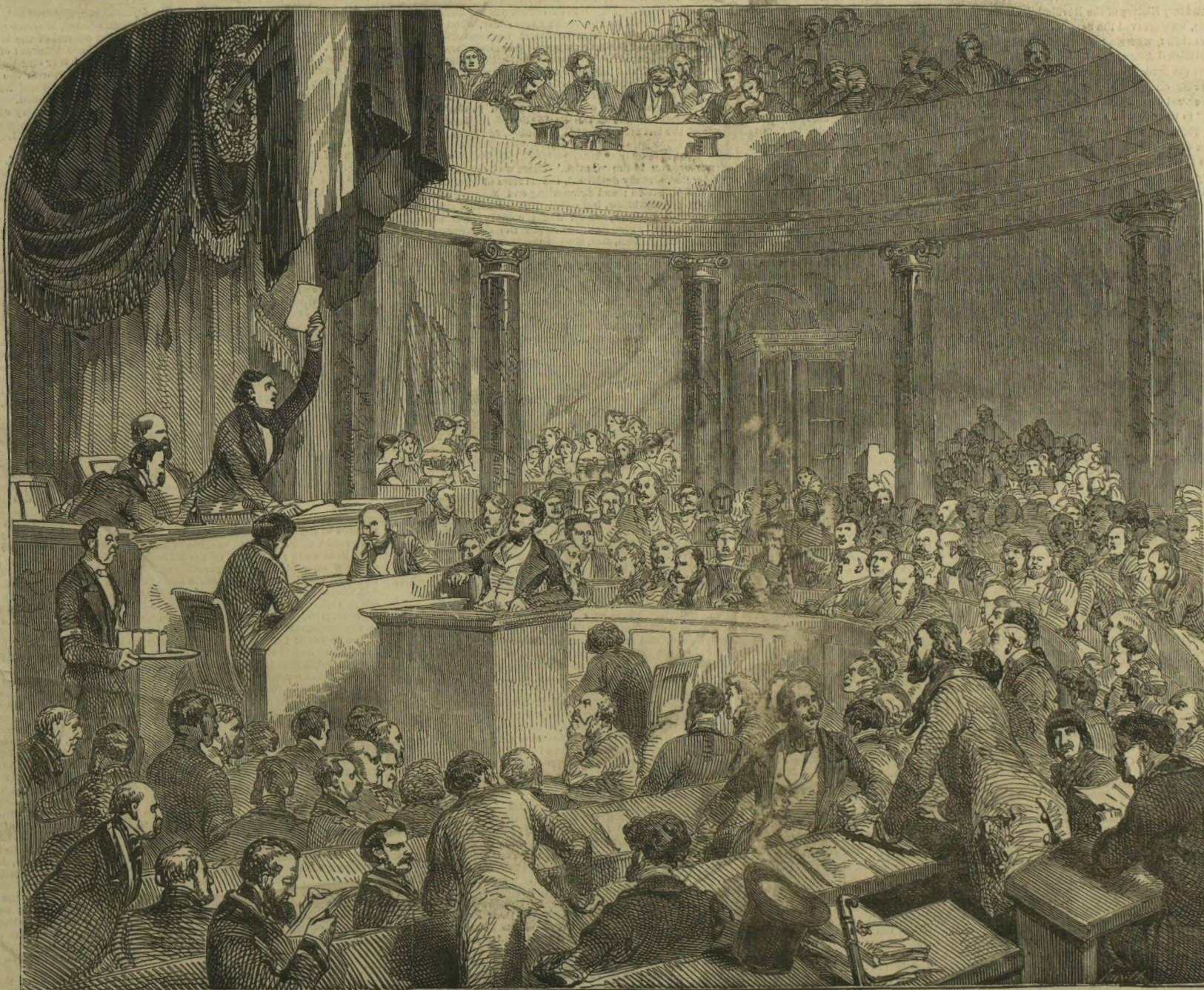
In considering the progress of the various revolutions that are now operating throughout Germany, we should always bear in mind the fact that, although expedited by, they did not entirely derive their origin from the great Revolution of the French. The commotions of Prussia, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, and of all the States of the old Germanic Confederation, as well as of the races of Czek and Magyar blood, would have taken place in due time, even if the French had not set the example of convulsion. The German Revolution is essentially political. The French Revolution is essentially social, and occurred at its own time, without reference to the wants or sympathies of other nations. But as political changes are far more easy to effect than social ones, we look with some hope to a termination of the troubles of Germany; while we can but feel something akin to despair when we reflect upon the troubles of France, and upon the prolific "dragons' teeth" which have been sown broadcast over the land by the ungovernable theorists of the "R. Republic."

The present complexity of German affairs, and perplexity of German Princes and Statesmen, great as they may be, are not so great on either side as to be incapable of disentanglement or removal. The French rushed headlong into a Social Revolution, without looking whither they were going, imagining all the while that the change they made was merely a political one. Their eyes are now

opened; and the great mass of the people outside the walls of Paris, Lyons, Lille, Toulouse, and some other large towns, already hold back and gaze with dismay at the frightful precipice which yawns at their feet, and to the bottom of which imperial Paris threatens to hurl them. With the Germans the case is widely different. The task undertaken by the Frankfort Assembly in the name and on behalf of the German people is great; but it is not Quixotic. Unlike many a noble theory, it is humanly reducible into a fact. The unity of Germany, though some affect to sneer at it as a mere dream, is an object for which cool men of mature judgment may and do strive, if not with so much enthusiasm, at all events with as much courage and perseverance as the younger and more excitable portion of the people. It is an object, we should remember, which recommends itself to the calm common sense of the upper and middle classes, who have much to lose; as well as to the more inconsiderate and headlong partizanship of those who possess nothing of which political change can deprive them. Its good policy is unquestionable: and although the personal interest or the dynastic vanity of some great, and many small, Kings and potentates may stand in the way, it may confidently be predicted that sooner or later it will be successful.

In France we can discover no real good that has resulted from the Revolution, except the overthrow of a system of corruption. But as that has been bought at a large price, and as another system as bad, or worse, has arisen in its room, we can but consider that as

yet, France has gained no liberty and made no progress by the events which have succeeded each other with such fearful rapidity since the 24th of February. Germany, on the contrary, has gained much already. Twenty years ago the censorship prohibited the translation of Burns's noble lyric, "A man's a man for a' that," as too democratic to be safely allowed to be sung, or even read, by the youth of Germany. One year ago, a translation of the more recent effusion now to be heard at every corner of the streets of London, "There's a good time coming, boys," was prohibited by the same authority, for the same reason. But now, the press of Germany is free. There is no censorship. The German mind, formerly driven into the thorny and cloudy wildernesses of speculative theology, or into the utter chaos of conflicting systems of metaphysics, all equally incomprehensible, can ponder upon and discuss politics as freely as it will. It can touch the affairs of this world. It can animadvert upon the doings of modern Germans, as freely as upon those of ancient Greeks and Romans. It can expand itself upon the life, business, wants, and hopes of the nineteenth century. It is emancipated from its trammels: and Germany, although it should long remain disunited nationally, has already become united socially by the free intercourse of living and practical opinion between man and man, and between state and state. No possible turn of the political wheel can ever restore the censorship, or cramp the free mind of any portion of Germany within the limits which confined it a year ago. No doubt, the



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Germans have employed this newly-acquired freedom of thought without the wisdom which might have been expected from more practised thinkers. No doubt, they have committed grave errors, and are not yet quite as conversant with the duties as they are with the privileges of free men. No doubt, her mobs are like all other mobs, violent and unjust. But we must give them time. The political education of a great nation is not the work of a few months, nor of a few years, nor even of a generation. The French have been sixty years at it, and have not advanced beyond the merest rudiments. If the Germans have their "Mountain," like the French—if they have extreme parties, who have acquired importance in street convulsions, and who would employ street convulsions to maintain their influence, or to regain it when it has passed away from them, we must make allowances for the state of political childhood in which they have been kept, and trust to the influence of time to complete their public training, convince them of their error, and impress them with the truth that no real liberty was ever born of, or can be maintained by physical force. Were the German Revolution a mere imitation, were it produced amid an excitable people solely or mainly because revolution was the fashion; did it spring from mere recklessness or turbulence; or were it caused by any overpowering faith in visionary abstractions about human perfectibility, or the possibility of converting Europe into an agglomeration of Paradises, on the Phalansterian or any other model, we might look upon the progress of events with indignation or with terror. But nothing of this kind has occurred. The German Revolution is a natural consequence of long-passed events, and of the unsatisfactory and merely temporary adjustment of the relationships of the various European states towards their own people and towards each other, which was made at the close of the last war. For these, and various reasons equally cogent, we have no fears for the ultimate freedom of Germany, however much we may deplore the present cost at which it is to be effected. In our complex civilisation, differing but little in Germany, France, and England, no great political changes can be made without a price. That price is the derangement of trade and commerce, the suspension of manufacturing industry, the paralysis of credit, the suffering and discontent of the masses. Happy is the country that has not the task before it. Germany is, in this respect, more fortunate than France. Her people are not so warlike when they are idle, nor employed so exclusively upon objects of elegance and luxury when they are industrious, as the French. They minister to the world's necessities, as the English do; and trade interrupted is more easily brought back into its usual channels, than ever can be the case in a country of which the industry is mainly employed upon gaudy *bijouterie*, luxurious porcelain, and objects of *virtu* for the rich. In this respect, Germany will achieve and affirm her constitutional freedom with far more ease than France. Already she has made a step in advance, and gained solid advantages of which she cannot be again deprived. Her mobs may be brutal and ignorant—her Kings may not awaken all at once to the true state of the circumstances under which they are called upon to make sacrifices for the general welfare of a mighty people; but there is a foundation of such solid sense in the German mind, such a respect for law, such a love of order, and such habits of peaceful industry diffused amongst them, that nations like Great Britain, which have preceded them in the path of constitutional liberty, may fairly anticipate from time and circumstance a happy issue to the struggle in which they are involved. At least, such is the conclusion we draw from the progress of events at Frankfurt, Berlin, and Vienna. We may often fear for the Germans, but we never despair of them.

SITTING OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Supplementary History of the Revolutions in Europe, in 1848, at the close of our last Volume, we engraved the exterior of the Church of St. Paul, in the ancient city of Frankfurt, wherein the German Parliament, or, as it is now styled, the "German National Assembly," hold their deliberations. Upon the previous page we present the reader with a view of the interior of the building, or the Great Hall, during one of the sittings of the Assembly. The scene is very graphically described in a paper in *Bentley's Miscellany* for the present month, by "The Flaneur," to the merit of whose contributions we have frequently testified by quotation. This writer has evidently great descriptive power and aptitude for seizing upon the characteristic features of scenes which fall under his observation; and his sketch of the German "House" is a good specimen of this order of merit—a very considerable recommendation for a magazine writer.

"The Flaneur," after lamenting the neglect and desertion of poor old father Rhine, in the summer of this tumultuous and graceless year of grace, 1848, informs the reader that he has "taken a peep at the great German National Assembly, which is to change the destinies of Germany, and, in its own conceit, of all Europe, nay, of the world—that Assembly which, in the name of revolutionary liberty, desires to bring back Germany to the fiction of unity of old feudal times."

"The Flaneur" then conducts his reader through the streets of Frankfurt, which he describes to have "an uneasy, fermenting, revolutionary look," and thus arrives at the House of Assembly.

"The large circular building at which we arrive is the church of St. Paul, in which the sittings of the Assembly, that pretends to remodel and ameliorate the condition of a great part of Europe, are held. Without, it has nothing to attract the attention; when we enter, and take our place in the 'diplomatic tribune,' for which we have a ticket, we shall not find much to please the fancy or excite the imagination within. The circular, or rather slightly oval space of the interior is dry, hard, harsh, with all that unpoetical, unimaginative stamp of dryness, hardness, and harshness which is peculiar to Lutheran churches. There are large, glaring, round-topped windows, and plain marble columns and balustraded galleries in all their due and becoming stiffness around; but of any ornament, or even any form that might tend to an elevation of religious sentiment, there is not a trace. The building is more in its proper sphere as a debating hall; and the German Parliament has done more than the Lutheran faith to give a faint colouring of sentiment to the building by painting, upon the space immediately above the President's tribune, which probably occupies the spot where once an altar may have stood, a great female figure in flowing robes, all covered with black eagles, intended, it would seem, to represent the new old German empire in its modern resurrection. Unfortunately for this figurative type of young re-constituted Germany, the rising sun of its new destinies, which is beginning to shed forth rays behind it, throws its face into the shade, and gives it a grim and dirty look, which is anything but alluring. Verses, also, framed in circlets, emblematical of eternity, are traced on either side of this figure: they prophesy, it would seem, the glories of the future union of Germany."

"The building contains nothing but the mere debating hall; committee-rooms, and the many other accessories of a great house of parliament, are all bestowed elsewhere. The galleries are given up to the public; the reserved tribunes, for which tickets are distributed, are ranged along the walls of the circular space in the body below. The whole arrangement is modelled after that of the French Chamber: the elevated tribune of the president and his acolytes, the tribune of the orator at a lower degree of elevation just before it, and the diverging seats of the members, in gradually rising amphitheatre in front of them, are entirely disposed after the French plans. In the fashion of the French Chambers, also, the German National Assembly has gradually resolved itself into those distinctions according to seats, for which the French have given names, that play important parts in their parliamentary history."

"The Right," "the Centre," "the Left," and "the Extreme Left," are designations as distinctive and as full of meaning as in the French Chambers."

"The Right" is peopled, according to traditionary custom, by the old Conservatives, who, in these revolutionary times, endeavour to form a political make-weight to keep things, as much as possible, in the seesawing of the swing, from vaulting over, "or leaping themselves," and "falling on the other side." These are said to be the heavy old "slow coaches," true to the exploded systems of old drivers upon the old political track, who have nothing but votes and no oratorical talent on their side; but, if their heaviness does no more than afford the required "make-weight" above alluded to, they may be proud of having done their duty to their country in the dangerous political balancing going forward."

"The Right Centre," "Centre," and "Left Centre," in their various shadings off, leaning on the one hand more to conservatism, on the other more to liberalism, compose, as in the present republican Assembly of France, the influential majority of the body, and muster in their ranks the chief of the leading spirits of the day. As in France, also, most of the members of this part of the Assembly belong to the former liberals, or even radicals, strong in opposition in the Chambers of the different German principalities under their old constitutions, who, in this present revolutionary assembly, have become conservatives, or, to say the least, liberal conservatives."

"These ex-liberals of the German 'Centre' are the men who have clamoured so long for liberal constitutions for the several German states, with two Chambers, moderate freedom and liberty of the press, hemmed by certain necessary restrictive clogging wheels. In all this they have been, or rather supposed themselves the supporters of the sovereignty of the people; and now they tremble before the sovereign whom their own hands would have put up, as dangerous and terrible. They have been the enemies of princes, and declaimers against their rights; and now they would support their ancient enemies on their tottering thrones. They have thought, more especially the Austrian liberals, that the fall of Metternich would open a new era of political constitutional freedom for all Germany; and now they would plaster up, as best they can, with shaking hands, a part of the huge gap that fall has rent asunder."

"The Radicals have the habit of nicknaming the 'centre' the 'ventre,' probably from the heaviness, obtuseness, and self-seekingness of which they so liberally accuse it."

"Turn our eyes to the benches on the 'Left.' There sit the active stirring, uneasy, excitable, and exciting spirits of the age: there are the fool-hardy, bold in political maxims, the restless 'run-a-muckers,' who have neither the leading-strings of political education to guide them on their headlong way, nor the bridle of political experience to curb their energies."

"Here, in these seats, then, are the Radicals of the Assembly; in the more 'Extreme Left' are the Republicans, who still, and perhaps less hopefully than may at present seem from their small minority, dream the dream of 'Germany one vast united Republic.' Here, in these 'Left' seats, are the men who are said to pack and even pay the 'public' in the open galleries, who have these noisy spectators at their beck, and who use them in order to intimidate and overawe the Assembly by their violence. Certain it is that during their speeches these orators of the 'Left' will cast up glances at the well-packed galleries, as if to direct their movements, and perform similar manoeuvres during the speeches of their adversaries."

"One of the great objects of the members of the 'Left' is to prevent the present legally-constituted Assembly from deviating from that ultra-revolutionary line of policy pursued by the first illegally self-constituted assemblies, and more especially by the more radical *Ausschuss*, or select meeting, which took into its hands the direction of the second phase of the German Revolution. As yet, however, as in France, the 'out-and-outers' form but a small minority in the Assembly, although they doubtless make up for their comparative parliamentary insignificance within the walls of the church of St. Paul, by their intrigues, and manoeuvres among the popular elements without them."

"If now, from our position in the diplomatic tribune, we take a general survey of the deputies who now fill the hall, one fact cannot fail to strike the eye, namely, the number of grey and bald heads among the members of the 'Right,' and the untouched colour of the hair and beards among most of those who sit upon the 'Left.' How completely in opposition are the experienced grey heads of political life, and the young, bearded, ardent, hot heads of modern impatient expectation! It is curious even to see how gradually the tints of grey go shading off in typical harmony through the various gradations of the 'Centre.' And now, after this general survey of the interior of the church of St. Paul, let us turn to the individual component parts."

"That tall commanding figure in the President's tribune is the President himself, Von Gagern. He is the true type of the revolutionary Moderate of the day. Long one of the most firm, conscientious, and energetic deputies, upon the opposition side, in the Darmstadt Chamber, he retired with disgust from public life, when he found that he could not carry out his theories of constitutional liberty, and like another Cincinnatus, lived apart 'in the farm,' and 'at the plough,' until, when the stormy wind of revolution began to blow, and threatened to sweep down every bulwark of the little state, he was suddenly called upon by his Prince to take the helm, and direct the vessel through the angry waves in that track which he had as yet so vainly attempted to follow. One of the chosen representatives in the National Assembly, he has since thrown up place and power, and refused a post of weight in the new cabinet of the new German Empire, in order to direct the movements of that new vessel in which the destinies of all Germany are embarked—the General Assembly. He is, in truth, the 'man of the day,' and perhaps he is, among all the numerous deputies, the only one capable of directing the tempest of Parliamentary violence and dominating the storm. He has energy, presence of mind, good sense, and the commanding manner that does so much towards imposing and directing. He is tall and stout; his face is intelligent and dignified, without being handsome; his brows, more especially, are strongly marked, and are full of the essence of calm, self-conscious energy."

"One of the Vice-Presidents, by the side of Gagern, is Andrian, from Anstria. With his dark beard and carefully-trimmed hair, he looks more like a 'lion' than a parliamentary hero. He has been chosen, it is said, in compliment to Austria, which otherwise had found no weight whatever in the Assembly; the South German deputies—those of Austria and Bavaria—having, it seems, little distinguished themselves by their talent or energy, and, generally, only come forward with silent votes on the side of moderate Conservatism. The other powerful-looking Vice-President seems chosen to defend the Assembly, like another Samson, and pull down the temple upon the heads of those Philistines, the ultra-Radicals, by embracing the marble pillars. His name is Solron."

"Look we along the benches of the 'Right.' That dark old man, with his yellow, deeply-marked face, his black moustaches, his grey hair and wrinkled brow, who looks like a Velasquez picture of a warrior-monk, is General Radowitz, an ancient ally of the Jesuits, an ancient friend of Metternich, who now comes forward as a Constitutionalist. He is no great orator; but he always, when he speaks, knows how to make an impressive effect; and, when the voting comes on, he commands his party to rise or reseal themselves—"up" or "down"—with stentorian voice and military manner. See how stern and silent he sits, speaking never to his neighbour. That stout, self-satisfied looking man, with his long red beard and hair, and his eyes half closed with fat, and surrounded by spectacles, is Von Vinke, a jurist, who tries to manoeuvre between the sovereignty of the people and the sovereignty of Princes with all due legal acumen; formerly of the Opposition, he has now retreated to the 'Right,' in affright, before the democratic results of the Revolution. In this respect he may be taken as a type of the German National Assembly, as represented by its majority."

"Now let us move our eyes on to the 'Centre.' There we have the former Liberals and present Moderates, already described, the orators of Prussia, such as Scheverin, Bockerath, and Mewissen; and Schmerling and Moring, of Austria, men of much patriotic feeling, doubtless, but chiefly imbued with a sort of professional, magisterial, pedantic manner, which would combine the university philosopher with the statesman. These ex-Liberals are the doctrinaires of the German Assembly now. Among them, also, are old Dahlman, the historian, and Gervinus, his friend; and Lassaulx, the supporter of the Church—that fanny-looking man, with his long hair, sunken eyes, red face, and high collars; and Arndt, the good old man, the old poet and composer, the author of the well-known German 'Vaterland' song, the present 'Marseillaise' of Germany; and Beissler, and Bassermann, and Jahn, from Bonn, the Father of the Gymnastics, who he is called, who still persists in wearing his long white beard over a braided tunic, and a broad, fallen white collar, and surmounts his white mane with a black velvet skull-cap. The attire, manner, and oratory of this old actor of young-studentism are burlesque in the highest degree."

"The personage who most strikes us on the 'Left' is a very ugly man, with a broad mouth in a broad face, surrounded by a broad red beard; a little, flat, upturned nose gives him a likeness to Socrates, although the whole effect of the ugly face is rather that of a satyr. To increase his ugliness, as if intentionally, he makes most ferocious faces—as all Republicans seem to consider it their right and duty to do. This is Robert Blum, the leader of the ultra-Liberal and Republican party, the chief of the public in the galleries. He blusters much as he speaks, uses very figurative language, and evidently strains at being poetical: he thus really makes a certain effect upon his less educated hearers, and leads them away by those swelling phrases which, after all, only contain 'words, words, words.' The two who sit side by side, pale and poetical-looking, are Raveaux and Venedey, from Cologne, moderate Republicans—Girondistes they call themselves. The former is sickly and weak, yet passionate; the latter, a well-known author, is less fantastical than his friend, but still a *Schwärmer*: both are perfectly impracticable in their views, like most or all of the German Liberals. The middle-aged man, with the mild blue eyes, is Rüge, said to be a 'Red Republican' and terrorist: in spite of his reputation, however, he puts on the softest airs, and says the most abrupt and violent things in the coldest, slowest, mildest manner. The dark-eyed young man, with his black beard, is Simon of Treves, the most striking in appearance of the democratic faction, young, fiery, inconsiderate, running madly counter to everything that is, taking the French democrats as models. Along with the men of the 'Left,' the bold humorist Zimmermann, of Stuttgart, and Itz, the people's tribune from Mayence, who aims at an O'Connell look, and many others of modern note, sits also old Uhlund, the poet, with his plain, discontented face, still, in his old years, the uncompromising democrat. While looking thus around us, the debate has been going forward; but it has been too long-winded and dull to awaken much attention."

The German sines early, and he is too much attached to this important part of his daily occupations not to get his parliamentary business over at a very early hour. When 2 o'clock comes, he can stand it no longer; and he breaks up from his debate upon the weal of the whole German nation, in all the disorder of a hungry stomach, to attend to its own more immediate welfare. We have quoted the most characteristic points of the picture, and refer the reader to the *Miscellany* for the filling-in. The whole is amazingly graphic."

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Monday night, in the Old Kent-road, an immense sheet of flame was seen mounting high into the air from the middle of the road; and it was soon ascertained that a barrel of turpentine had slipped off a cart, and the spirits having run upon the ground, some one threw a light amongst it, and in an instant the whole became ignited. The glare of light was so strong, that many persons at a distance thought a conflagration was raging in some of the houses, and information to that effect was conveyed to the fire stations, which caused a great turn-out of the West of England and Brigade engines. The firemen belonging to the Farringdon-street engine, in proceeding to the spot, narrowly escaped losing their lives. In the Blackfriars-road, nearly facing Stamford-street, the sewer has been opened; and the driver of the engine, not seeing the opening, on account of its being imperfectly lighted, was driving down the hill on that side of the bridge at a rapid rate, when he was called to by several persons to stop. This he was unable to do until the horses had run upon the top of the pile of earth thrown out of the sewer, and had fallen down, hanging over the hole. Had they gone a couple of feet further the engine must have been overthrown, and it is doubtful whether the driver and firemen would not have been killed. As it was, only one man was hurt, and fortunately not seriously."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The election of President of the Republic still continues the all-absorbing topic of interest in Paris, speculations of all kinds being hazarded as to the probability of the decision of the National Assembly as to whether its own votes or the universal suffrages of the people shall form the medium of the Presidential election. The intentions of the various clubs or sections of party into which the Assembly is divided, are generally said to be as follows on the subject:—The entire party of the Rue de Poitiers and half the party of the Institute will vote for universal suffrage; the entire party of the Palais Royal and the other half of the Institute will vote for General Cavaignac; the Montagnards will vote against having any President, and for a Constitution consisting of a convention, with a Ministry named by it, and always revocable at its pleasure. Finally, there are some 200 or so of the representatives who have not attached themselves to any of these *réunions*, and whose opinions, consequently, are not known, or, at all events, cannot easily be counted. These will, probably, be distributed in some proportion among the three systems. The impression at present is, that the election of the President by universal suffrage will prevail."

There are some other minor subjects of interest which assume a temporary importance by the strong indication they afford of the excessive and anarchical spirit of violence which pervades political existence in France at the present time. Democratic banquets have become pretty general of late; and at Toulouse on the 22nd ult., there was one held: the proceedings have been noised about through the country with more than ordinary *éclat*. The guests, flushed with the triumph of the occasion, and animated by the exhortations of the orators, overran the town during the night, shouting "Vive Barbes! Vive la Montagne! Vive Robespierre! A bas Cavaignac! A bas l'Assemblée Nationale!" The banquet which led to these manifestations was attended by several of the high functionaries of the Republic in the department, including the prefect, the mayor, and his adjoints. When the toast of "the National Assembly" was given, it was saluted by 3000 guests with shouts of "Down with the Assembly!" When the health of Gen. Cavaignac was proposed, it was received with hisses and hootings by 3000 guests. When the proposer of the toast thought to mitigate the ferocity of those around him by offering the toast thus—"To the brother of Godefroy Cavaignac," the hootings and the yells were only redoubled. Among the invited to these democratic orgies, was the general in command of the district. He thought proper to decline the invitation, which resolution the Government approved, and sent its approval by the telegraph. On this subject M. d'Anjou, a member of the Assembly, having addressed some questions to M. Sénard, the Minister of the Interior, on Saturday, a scene took place in the Assembly, compared with which all the former tumults and confusion which have occurred there were thrown completely into the shade. M. d'Anjou ascended the tribune to put the questions of which he had given notice to the Minister of the Interior, and delivered a speech in which he described the scenes of disorder which had taken place at the banquets of Toulouse, Bourges, and other places, and took occasion to make some severe observations on the recent demonstration at the *château* in the Champs Elysées. Every sentence of the speech delivered by M. d'Anjou was interrupted by shouts and angry gestures from the Left; and when he came to observe upon the banquet of the *château*, the tumult exceeded all bounds. Members rushed down into the central space, and with angry menacing gestures attempted to pull the honourable member from the tribune; at length the President put on his hat.

Dispassionate observers in the tribunes and members of the Assembly itself avow their conviction, that, but for the interposition of the huissiers and members of the Assembly, who surrounded the tribune, and defended M. d'Anjou from the fury of the score of savage Montagnards who rushed upon him, the life of that member would have fallen a sacrifice, and France been eternally disgraced in the face of the civilised world. It is said, indeed, that the party of Montagnards are known very generally to carry concealed arms, and that with this knowledge the fear of the moderate deputies in the *mélée* was that M. d'Anjou would be shot in the tribune."

After the lapse of a considerable time the tumult began to subside, and the sitting was at length resumed. M. d'Anjou resumed his speech, but every sentence, as before, was interrupted. When he left the tribune, he was the object of several insults from the Montagnards, evidently directed to provoke a duel; but M. d'Anjou, however, treated them with complete disdain.—M. Sénard, Minister of the Interior, then ascended the tribune, and declared that the Government had not yet received official information on the question which had been proposed, but that, when it did, it would not fail to act as might seem proper. After some further observations from different members, the Assembly passed to the order of the day."

During the same sitting, General Lamoricière, amidst stormy expressions of approbation from all parts of the Assembly, except the Mountain, announced that he had forbidden the general in command at Toulouse to appear at the banquet, and that he had done this by the express orders of General Cavaignac. This announcement excited on every hand inquiries how it happened that the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, and Public Instruction were not as prompt as the Minister of War. Why did not the Minister of the Interior interdict the Prefect, the Minister of Justice the Procureur-Général, and the Minister of Public Instruction the Rector, from taking part in these orgies."

During Sunday a report was circulated, and generally credited, that, in consequence of the debate of the preceding day, M. Sénard, Minister of the Interior, must resign. The telegraph being under the control of the Minister of the Interior, it was assumed the latter could not have been ignorant of the communications which took place between the Minister of War and General Ballon, and therefore his abstinence from all similar interference with the Prefect and the Mayor, who were to attend the banquet from which General Ballon was interdicted, must have had the implicit approbation of M. Sénard."

The Red Republicans and Socialists appear resolved to play over again the drama of the banquets of last year. Such manifestations are accordingly announced in several of the principal cities. There is to be one at Lille on Sunday next."

One of these Democratic and Socialist banquets, at 2f. a head, was held on Saturday, at a wine-house, at the Barrière de Sévres, and mustered between 1000 and 1200 guests, among whom were MM. Joly and Mule (de la Haute-Garonne), and several other representatives. A great many toasts were given, and among them—"A nos Frères absents!" "Au Droit du Travail!" "A la Régénération Sociale!" "A la République Démocratique et Sociale!" "Aux Démocrates Socialistes du Quatrième Arrondissement!" M. Joly, who presided at a large square table, placed in the garden because the saloons were not spacious enough to accommodate the number assembled, proposed, "A la Fraternité et à l'Alliance des Peuples!" This toast was drunk with loud cheers and repeated cries of "Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" "Vive Raspail!" "Vive les Martyrs de Juin qui gémissent dans les cachots!" At nine o'clock the banquet broke up, after having made a collection for the benefit of the families of the insurgents of June, and returned into Paris making the air resound with patriotic songs. The authorities had taken every necessary measure for the preservation of order; strong detachments of troops of the line with their arms piled were stationed in the environs, but, happily, these precautions were needless."

The changing tendency of the majority of the Assembly was manifested in a striking manner, on Monday, by the results of the monthly elections of the presidents and secretaries of the bureaux, the majority of whom were last month of the party of the Government, or the ultra-Democrats. Of the fifteen bureaux there were only three Republicans of the *vieille* elected as presidents, and, in the cases of these three, there were special reasons for the favour shown them; these were M. Dupont de l'Eure, respected as the father of the Assembly; M. Arago, known for his vigorous opposition to the Socialists and ultra-Democrats; and M. Landrin, who insisted on the impeachment of Louis Blanc. The remaining presidents elected were MM. Molé, Thiers, Odilon Barrot, Leon de Malleville, De Remusat, Dufaure, Duvergier d'Hauranne, and others—all of whom make no disguise of the profound regret with which they regard the Revolution of February."

The Committee of the Interior has terminated the examination of the law relative to the opening a credit of 1,000,000 francs applicable to the expense of the prisons of Paris. At the close of the insurrection of June, 10,000 persons were shut up in the prisons of the Seine and in the forts adjoining Paris. The expense amounted in the months of July and August to 300,000 francs (£12,000). Although the expense has since diminished, it is estimated that it will amount at the close of the year to 900,000 francs (£36,000). To this is to be added 75,000 francs (£3,000), which is to be expended on buildings to lodge the insurgents who have been transported to Belle-Isle-en-Mer. The committee has consequently voted for the credit."

The report of the Committee of Finance on the amended budget for the year 1848, presented to the National Assembly, shows that the Committee estimates the expenditure of the nation at 1,776,935,277 francs (£71,000,000). The credits already voted amount to 1,336,849,915 francs (£73,400,000), which the Government proposes to reduce to 1,781,372,486 francs (£71,200,000). The revenue of the nation, including the reserve of the Sinking Fund, is estimated at £58,700,000, which leaves a deficiency of above 300,000,000 francs (or £12,500,000 sterling). It is expected that this deficiency will be supplied by the three loans which have been contracted, but there will remain no reserve for 1849. The Committee of Finance has admitted that it is not possible to effect any reduction in the budgets of War, Marine, or Public Works. The war budget is fixed at 432,254,724 francs (£17,290,000), being an increase of 208,000,000 francs (or £8,000,000 sterling) on the budget of last year. The effective of the French army at the close of the present year will amount to 502,715 men and 100,293 horses. The budget of the navy is fixed at 151,978,520 francs (£6,079,000), being an increase of 6,537,615 francs (£261,000). The budget of public works is fixed at 217,323,688 francs (£8,688,000), and the extraordinary at 126,350,000 francs (£5,058,000). The Committee of Finance has recommended important reductions in the salaries of the individuals employed by the Ministers for the Interior, Justice, and Foreign Affairs. A considerable reduction in the salaries attached to foreign Ambassadors is likewise proposed to the National Assembly."

Towards the close of the week, the prevailing belief relative to the election of the President of the Republic was that it would be by universal suffrage. It was very generally stated that General Cavaignac, after hesitating for a long time, had concurred in the proposition of the minority of the Committee on the Constitution that the election be by the National Assembly. "This resolve," says the *Sicte*, "would, if carried into effect, inflict a death-blow on the Republic."

M. Berryer, who had been named reporter of the Committee of the Assembly appointed to take into consideration the proposition of M. Jules Favre to confiscate the private property of the House of Orleans, read his report to the Committee of Finance on Tuesday morning. The report recommends that the creditors of the ex-Royal Family (and whose claims exceed in amount a million

sterling) be paid in full; that the sequestration be maintained on the estates, but that the chattel or personal property of the Princes be restored to them, and that an annuity be allowed them pending the arrangement of their affairs. The value of the estates sequestered is estimated at upwards of £3,000,000 sterling; but if the sale of it were now forced, it would not produce a sum sufficient to discharge the engagements of the Royal Family.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—After some proceedings without interest, M. Buvignier mounted the tribune, to address to the Government the interpellations of which he had given notice respecting the Italian question. He declared that public opinion was much preoccupied with the subject of these negotiations, which involved the honour and consideration of France. It was heard with regret that the idea of the Anglo-French mediation had been accepted by the cabinet of Vienna only on the condition that France acknowledged the right of Austria over Italy. He would merely ask an answer yes or no, whether the proposed mediation rested upon the acknowledgment of the right of Austria over Italy antecedent to all negotiations.

General Cavaignac said that when Government had announced to the Assembly the offer of mediation on the part of France and England, the Assembly did not think fit to require any explanations. At this epoch, when the negotiations are scarcely opened, the Assembly, he hoped, would not be more exigent. He acknowledged the right of the Assembly, but at the same time demanded that it should pass to the order of the day. (Marks of assent.) It was asked if the mediation was based upon the acknowledgment of the rights of Austria, to which he would answer that if it were so there would have been no need for negotiations.

M. Ledru Rollin next observed that, although the question required prudence, yet that the necessary reserve had its limits. He recalled the times in which France had promised her aid to nations which desired to emancipate themselves. The present Government had declared that the mediation must lead to emancipation; nevertheless, it was said on all sides that the question would be settled by an European Congress. I do not understand (said the orator) the silence of the Government in such a situation. I do not understand that it can say that the treaties of 1815 are not the basis of the negotiation.

General Cavaignac: I say it.

M. Ledru Rollin: Let it not be declared that we are going to constitute in Italy another kingdom of Poland, for we know what that means. The orator then passed from Italy to Germany, and accused the Government of having deserted them; also the policy of February. There remains (he declared) no course open but war, which, however, he did not fear.

M. Creton referred to the cause and the acts which had compromised the diplomacy of the country in the eyes of Europe.

General Cavaignac replied that the Government was not to trouble itself about the distrusts of monarchical Europe. It was only to pursue with honesty and firmness its policy. As to the treaties of 1815, if the question was simply to accept them, there would be no room for negotiations.

Various "ordres du jour" were then proposed by MM. Buvignier, Flocon, and other members. The house finally divided on the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 341 to 336.

After this, M. St. Romme asked what sense the Government attached to this motion?

M. Bastide replied that it left the Government in the same situation as before, without liberating it from any previous obligations.

General Lamoricière presented two demands for credits, one consisting of 18,000,000, for purchase of forage and provisions for 1849; and the other of 200,000, for the defence of the coast of Africa: they were referred to the Finance Committee. He also presented a project for the naturalisation of Gen. Youssouf, an African in the service of France.

The Assembly then passed to the question of agricultural instruction. TUESDAY.—The consideration of the subject of agricultural instruction was resumed, and after a lengthened discussion the Assembly adopted the project of decree by a majority of 579 to 100.

WEDNESDAY.—At one o'clock M. Marrast, President, took the chair, and, shortly afterwards, the discussion on the Constitution was resumed, and occupied the entire sitting.

The President announced the result of the election for the six Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries of the Assembly, which had taken place in the *bureau*. The number of voters for the Vice-Presidents was 557.

M. Corbon obtained 343 votes; M. Bixio, 342; M. Lacrosse, 335; M. Bedeau, 330; M. Malleville, 315; M. Pagnerre, 286; M. Havin, 251; M. Martin, 205; M. Guinand, 204.

The first six having obtained the greatest number of votes, were proclaimed Vice-Presidents for the ensuing month.

Messrs. Pean and Degeorges were elected Secretaries; the first by 322 votes, and the second by 309.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. mention that various encounters had of late taken place in Catalonia between the Royal troops and insurgents, and that several districts of Lower Aragon had been placed in a state of siege. It was reported that the children of Queen Christina, by her husband the Duke of Rianzares, were to be elevated to the rank of Infantes of Spain.

The daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier was baptized on the morning of the 22nd ult., at Seville.

The President of the Council gave, on the 29th, a grand dinner at Madrid, on the occasion of the delivery of the Duchess de Montpensier, at which all the Ministers and several members of the *corps diplomatique* were present. The Queen, it appears, anxiously desired to see her sister and niece, and it was accordingly believed that the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier would shortly return to Madrid.

The Carlist bands in the Maestrazgo had been dispersed; and their chief, Forcadell, was dangerously ill.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—By accounts from Milan to the 27th ult. we learn that the Lombard Consulta having demanded the basis of the Anglo-French mediation, King Charles Albert had declined communicating it. The French Consul was about to quit Milan.

TUSCANY.—On the morning of the 22nd ult. the people of Leghorn, unarmed, but marching in platoons with drums and banners and in the most profound silence, presented themselves before the municipal palace. A deputation presented to the authorities the following demands, in order to have some security against the Piedmontese soldiers who have been called in by the Government:—The people demand that the fortresses shall be delivered up to them; that the authorities shall institute a vigorous inquiry why the city was cannonaded, or they would not remain under Cipriani and the Ministry. After an hour of patient and tranquil attendance, a reply of the authorities was read, when the people retired quietly. The municipality declared that the Gonaloniere having gone to Florence to obtain the withdrawal of the troops, they could give no categorical answer until his return as to the troops, but they would immediately appoint a commission of inquiry.

ROME.—We learn from accounts dated the 24th ult., that the Pontifical Government intended opening a new loan of four millions of scudi (about £960,000). Count Mamiani had left Rome for Pesaro.

The Government, it would appear, had decided with difficulty on engaging 12,000 foreign troops. The Minister Guarini left on the 23d for Tuscany. The new Ministry had published its programme in a semi-official form in the *Gazzette*. It says:—"To the Ministry belongs the obligation of protecting the Governmental institution as well against the plots of those who endeavour to make it retrograde towards those principles and usages which have ceased to exist, and should not be restored, as against the attempts of those who would lead it beyond the limits which have been assigned by the wise and generous restorer of our liberties."

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the 24th ult., states, that on the 19th the steamer *Venezia* sailed for Venice, and that, on the following day, the *Moncenigo* would leave for the same destination, with a number of Lombard and Polish volunteers. The Sardinian squadron was still at Ancona. The Roman Legion left Rome for Romagna on the 24th.

NAPLES.—Advices from Naples have been received to the 24th ult., which state that the King, after first accepting the proposed intervention of England and France, and consenting to a suspension of hostilities, subsequently retracted, and that the resumption of hostilities was hourly apprehended. During ten days the formal acceptance of the intervention was regarded as a settled thing, and the retraction, therefore, produced the most painful apprehensions. Formal and explicit instructions to impose mediation had arrived with Admiral Baudin, who had recovered from his indisposition, and raised his flag on board the *Friedland*. Orders were, it was said, issued by the King of Naples for the immediate recommencement of hostilities, but no direct act of hostility had yet taken place.

By a decree of the Neapolitan Government, dated the 21st of September, the duty of one ducat on the importation of foreign corn was taken off.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFURT.—M. Raveaux has been charged by the Ministry of the German Empire to demand explanations from the Swiss Vorort respecting what has passed in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and to insist on measures being taken to prevent similar republican movements having their origin in Switzerland.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that, according to the orders of the Ministry of the Empire, a camp, to be composed of five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with three battalions of artillery, is to be immediately formed in Bavaria, on the frontier of Wurtemberg; and that another camp is being formed at Kreuznach, near Coblenz, at which some of the troops have already arrived.

BAVARIA.—The Munich papers of the 28th ult. announce the discovery of a republican plot in that city, and the arrest of a number of democrats, including the Baron von Nauendorf, Dr. Hermann, and the editors of two papers. Considerable excitement prevailed in the Bavarian capital.

BADEN.—The *Oberpostamt's Zeitung* of the 30th ult. announces positively that the republican leader, Striwe, had been tried by court-martial and shot at Friburg. Other accounts state that he has not been shot. The Baden insurgents have been dispersed in all directions. The Wurtemberg republicans are still in arms.

PRUSSIA.

Intelligence from Berlin, dated the 30th ult., states that the serious misunderstanding between the Throne and the Constituent Assembly being now removed, by the new Cabinet carrying out to a satisfactory extent the decision of the latter with reference to the circular to the army, the anti-Ministerialists—those who are more opposed to the men than to their measures—have found new ground for debate, if not for another Ministerial crisis. Unfortunately, too, the

King's name will be again prominently mixed up with the discussion, and in a question, moreover, in which a great and humane principle, one of general interest and importance, is at stake. Several weeks ago, the National Assembly passed a bill for the abolition of the penalty of death—a resolution which was hailed with joy by numerous philanthropists in various parts of Europe. That bill, up to the present time, has not received the Royal sanction, and Ministers have declared that, before coming to a final decision respecting it, they will await that of the Constituent Assembly in Frankfurt; but the general impression is, that the King has strong objections to the measure.

It was stated on the 29th, in the Assembly, by the Minister of Justice, that Government, within a week, would make an official statement respecting the bill for the abolition of capital punishment. The declaring of the city of Cologne in a state of siege was severely censured by several members, and a motion to the effect that the military authorities there should be held responsible for the violation of the fundamental rights of the Prussian nation was brought forward, and found numerous supporters.

The "democratical club" of Berlin has voted the thanks of the German Fatherland to the "men of the Frankfurt barricades." It is said that Herr von Roon will be shortly sent to the United States, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The latest accounts from Silesia represent the peasants as more firmly resolved than ever to abolish all feudal dues and imposts, and the inhabitants of Breslau as "eager to the fray," should the Throne place itself in opposition to the Constituent Assembly. In the town of Seignitz (celebrated for Blücher's victory) the civic guard took possession of the arsenal on the night of the 26th, and of a large quantity of ball cartridge. The chief president of the province of Silesia has issued a circular, warning the inhabitants against republican attempts.

The Constitutional Club has denounced, in very warm terms, the recent violent attempt to put down the Frankfurt Constituent Assembly.

The Poles in Posen, Samter, and other places, are still quietly carrying on their plans for a restoration of their nationality. In the first-named town, however, the authorities have refused their sanction to the establishment of a "Polish League." At a species of Congress held in Samter, the Poles resolved to discontinue, for the future, all intercourse with the Germans, whether Christians or Jews, and to deal only with their own countrymen. The President of the province of Posen, Herr Van Beurmann, has issued a circular to all the police and municipal authorities of the province, warning them against a "probable" insurrection of the Poles, and urging them to concert with the military respecting the measures to be taken in the event of disturbances arising. This is one of those mischievous documents which spread mutual distrust and hatred between Germans and Poles, making them the irreconcilable enemies of each other, by inducing the belief that they are so already.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna, under date the 27th ult., we learn that a leading topic of conversation just then was a quarrel of the reporters and journalists with the officers of the Constituent Assembly. The former had resolved neither to report nor to publish the reports of the debates in that Assembly, because the committee of management had cut off all personal communication in the house between the reporters and the deputies, on the ground that the latter, particularly the peasants, were influenced by the remarks and suggestions of the former.

Up to the 29th the quarrel still continued, and only one journal published the reports of the debates. The Minister of the Interior was ill. The Emperor had made General Lamberg commander of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and the military boundaries. General Lamberg had been, up to the present time, commander of Presburg; and in his new capacity he has under his command all the forces at present in arms in the countries mentioned, National Guards, regulars, and free corps. The war accordingly ought, in conformity with this measure, to cease between Jellalich and Hungary, but it was questioned whether Jellalich would submit to General Lamberg and the Imperial order.

The Emperor had issued, on the 27th ult., two manifestoes—one to the people, and the other to the army of Hungary—in which, after condemning the conduct and measures of the Hungarian Diet and Government in many respects, he says:—"The contest between Hungary and the conjoined kingdoms had now reached its culminating point; the attempted pacification had not succeeded. He deeply regretted, in particular, the war in the district of the Lower Danube. He had expected that the Hungarian Ministry, without violating the territorial integrity of the kingdom, would have acceded to the just demands of the Servians (Croats). His expectations were not realised, and it now only remained for him to put an end to the horrors of a fatal war. Attempts had been made to carry out projects of law which had not received his sanction, and to induce his troops to desert their banners. Whilst resolved to uphold all the legal rights of the kingdom, he should support those of his throne by all the means in his power. He relied on the loyalty of the Hungarian people, and trusted that they would rather listen to him than to inciters to public disorder."

In the manifesto addressed to the army, the Emperor states that some of the Hungarian Ministers have either supported or not opposed measures tending to disturb the peace of his Hungarian countries; and that is the reason a portion of the Hungarian army had not displayed all that loyalty for which their country was remarkable. He firmly trusted, however, that all commanding officers would, in all possible ways, counteract the attempt to seduce the soldiers, and that they would, moreover, endeavour to prevent the collision between parts of one and the same army.

On the 28th his Imperial Majesty issued two more manifestoes, one "to his people of Hungary," and the other "to his army in Hungary." He states in the former that matters are getting worse in that kingdom; that civil war threatens to spread all over it; that he has appointed Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Count von Lamberg Commander-in-Chief of all the troops and armed corps of Hungary; that the first mission of the latter is to bring about a cessation of hostilities; that it is the duty of all persons in authority to obey the above-named nobleman, and that he has taken steps to put down the disturbances in North Hungary by a military force from Moravia.

He adds that measures have been adopted to put an end to the internal disputes, and to restore the necessary unity between the Hungarian and non-Hungarian states. In the circular to the army, the Emperor expresses his conviction that the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian army on one side, and the Ban of Croatia on the other, in obedience to the orders conveyed by the Count von Lamberg, will immediately cease the unnatural strife between two forces, both of which belong to his Imperial banner. None of the manifestoes are countersigned, strange to say, by any Minister.

Late on the night of the 27th there were serious disturbances in one of the faubourgs, on the occasion of a *charivari*. Twelve members of the National Guard and six of the rioters were dangerously wounded.

Archduke Stephen arrived at Vienna on the 24th, and resigned the post of Palatine of Hungary into the hands of the Emperor. The Archduke Stephen subsequently left the capital for Brunn, and Count Mailath was appointed Deputy Palatine of Hungary.

HUNGARY.

Accounts from Pesth of the 23d ult. announce the arrival of the Ban of Croatia at Stuhlweissenburg, a large town within eight German miles of the capital. On the 24th he was still in Stuhlweissenburg, but was daily expected in the Hungarian capital, where, however, an obstinate resistance awaited him—Kosuth having proclaimed a war of extermination, a war to the knife even, against the Croats. No member of the Diet was allowed to leave the city. Sanguinary doings may be therefore expected, unless the newly-appointed "Royal Plenipotentiary and Hungarian Military Commissioner," Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Count von Lamberg, succeeded in accomplishing his mission to effect a truce between the belligerent parties.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Gazette Ticinese* of the 22nd ult. announces that the blockade of the canton by Radetzki, on account of the asylum afforded there to Lombard refugees, continues, and that, consequently, the treaty of 1845, concerning the postal communications between Lombardy and the cantons of Lucerne, Zurich, Berne, Uri, Basle, and Ticino, having been violently infringed, Switzerland is virtually in a state of war with Austria.

The Federal Diet have passed the following decree on the subject; and measures, in accordance with its provisions, have been taken:—

"After having received the note addressed on the 15th September, by Field-Marshal Radetzki, to the council of state of the canton of the Tessin, as well as the reply made on the 16th September by the said council of state of the Tessin, and the despatch of that authority, of the 16th September, it is decreed:—

"Art. 1. The Federal Directory is required to address to the Austrian Government, by the organ of the Swiss Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, energetic remonstrances on the subject of the measures announced by Marshal Radetzki in the above note, which have been since, as are stated in official communications, put in execution, and to demand that these measures shall be immediately countermanded. At the same time, the Directory will show that Switzerland, not hesitating to make considerable sacrifices, and forgetting contrary antecedents, has scrupulously fulfilled her international obligations during the late events in Lombardy, and that her endeavours in this respect have been acknowledged by the Austrian Government itself, of which she has given unequivocal evidence by her diplomatic documents. Moreover, the remonstrances of Marshal Radetzki, on the subject of the plots of Lombard refugees in the canton of the Tessin, which have, it is stated, given rise to such measures, cannot be considered as well founded; and, even if they were, they would not justify such measures.

"Art. 2. The Federal Directory will communicate to the Imperial Envoy to the Swiss Confederation the note addressed by virtue of Art. 1.

"Art. 3. The Diet shall appoint two federal representatives to the canton of the Tessin, to protect the interests of Switzerland.

"Art. 4. A brigade of federal troops shall be put under their orders, composed of two battalions of infantry and a company of carabiniers, who shall replace the troops now in the canton, which the representatives shall have power to dismiss.

"Art. 5. During the adjournment of the Diet, the Directory is authorized to take any further steps, in conformity with this decree, for the interests of the Confederation. In case the Austrian Government shall not do justice to the claims addressed to it, the Directory shall immediately convocate the Diet."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

According to advices received *via* Berlin, dated the 29th ult., the Prussian Government had refused to recognise the Royal commission, instituted by the King of Denmark, for the government of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, under the presidency of Count Charles Moltke, and of which no official notification had been communicated to the Prussian Court. General Bonin, the Commander of the Duchies, to whom the "Direct commission," nominated by the Danish Government, had applied for a report on their military situation, sent back the despatch to the Danish Governor of Alsen, declaring that he could not correspond with an authority the existence and powers of which had not been officially made known to him, and he directed at the same time all the civil and military functionaries not to obey any orders that were not regularly given to them. The Prussian Government considered the proceeding of the King of Denmark as contrary to the letter and spirit of the armistice, and was determined to protest formally against all attempt that might be made to render valid the decisions of a commission appointed by the King of Denmark alone. The Prussian Government accordingly trusted that the British Cabinet would use its influence to regulate the matter and arrange the

new difficulties that had arisen, without the participation of Prussia. On the other hand, the Schleswig-Holsteiners maintain their illegal Provisional Government in spite of that article of the truce which declared it was dissolved. The soldiers who have returned from Schleswig are unanimous in stating that they were looked upon by the inhabitants as foes, and not as friends and brothers come to defend a national cause.

RUSSIA.

Under date of the 21st ult. we have accounts from St. Petersburg, which state that the cholera, which broke out towards the middle of June, had almost disappeared. The contagion was far more fatal this year than in 1831. In the first 17 days 7500 persons died of it. The panic caused by the epidemic, chiefly among the lower classes, greatly increased the general mortality. Not less than 100,000 had fled from the capital without resources, and even without clothes, and threw themselves into the environs, where the villagers everywhere expelled them. Without any asylum, without food, hundreds of them expired, and the streets were frequently so covered with their corpses, that it was scarcely possible to get along. It is not known how many perished in this manner, but assuredly the cholera, which daily carried off its 1500 victims when it was at its height, was not more fatal. All the public works were suspended, but the Emperor, by daily visiting the capital, succeeded, both by his presence, his calmness, and his resolution, in obviating those troubles which are so frequent under similar circumstances. The contagion has likewise made great havoc at Astrakhan.

PRINCIPALITIES OF THE DANUBE.

A letter from the frontiers of Moldavia, of the 8th ult., says:—"Five thousand Russians have just passed the Pruth to reinforce the army of occupation. The Russian General, Duhamel, has ordered the Moldavian General to prepare winter quarters and provisions for 70,000 men. The inhabitants of the provinces are exposed to spoliation and vexations of all kinds, both on the part of the Russians and their *protégé*, Prince Stourdza."

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Accounts from Athens to the 10th September inform us that Greece was in the enjoyment of perfect tranquillity. The prorogation of the Chambers, which had already sat for thirteen months, was daily expected. The cholera was declining in Skiathos. The epidemic was equally declining in the Turkish capital, according to intelligence dated the 14th ult., but was still raging in the provinces.

UNITED STATES.

By the mail steam-ship *Hibernia*, arrived on Monday, we have intelligence (which however is very scanty) from New York to the 19th ult. The accounts bearing upon political affairs are important merely in reference to the announcement they contain, that Mr. Clay had declared his intention not to accept of his nomination for the Presidency, if that honour were tendered.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, the dates being—Calcutta 20th, Madras 25th, and Bombay 31st of August. Major (late Lieutenant) Edwards was, with the troops under his command, still before Mooltan. The Ferozepore force, of about 7000 or 8000 men, which the last mail mentioned as having been despatched to their relief, was hourly expected to join them, comprising two brigades of infantry, some cavalry, sappers, and a siege train.

A Sikh auxiliary force was also on the march from Lahore.

The Bombay Government had countermanded the progress of the troops previously ordered to proceed up the Indus to Mooltan, on the ground that they would not be required or would arrive too late. Native intelligence from the scene of insurrection, early in August, stated that the inhabitants of Mooltan, having heard of the approach of the British troops, were quitting the place, and that the Dewan had in consequence built up the gates.

The Ferozepore land column of the Mooltan land force crossed the river to Gunda-Singwalla on the 23d August, and halted there on the two following days. This delay led to the report that probably the whole force would be recalled; but the rumour happily proved incorrect. The Lahore column (consisting of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, a troop of Horse Artillery, and the 52d and 8th Native Infantry) marched on the 21st, and proceeded onwards without any protracted halt, expecting to effect a junction with her Majesty's 10th Foot on the 7th of August, and with the Ferozepore column and siege train at a later date. The progress of both columns appears to have been favourable, and they encountered no molestation by the way. In the Lahore column several sepoy died of apoplexy, and her Majesty's 10th sustained a severe loss in the death of Colonel Strickland. The Ferozepore brigade enjoyed almost total immunity from loss, or from serious illness. The sappers and miners reached Bhawalpore in seven days and a half from Ferozepore.

In the mountain districts of the Hazarah, a province of the Panjab, an outbreak of Sikh troops had occurred, in imitation of the example set at Mooltan, as the first act was the murder of Colonel Canara, an European officer in the Sikh service. The impolitic delay which had occurred in marching troops to Mooltan, no doubt had led the insurgents to presume upon our weakness, under the belief that we were not in a position immediately to put down rebellion.

The insurrection, which was one of the Sikh troops, and not of the people, had been instigated by the Sikh Governor, Sirdar Chuttur Singh, Attarewallah, father of Rajah Shere Singh. An attempt to seize the fort of Attok was frustrated by the vigilance of Major Lawrence, who despatched 450 men to overawe the garrison. Lieutenant Nicholson had been sent from Peshawur to Hussna Abdal.

The outbreak at Kandy, in the island of Ceylon, had been completely suppressed by the local Government. Our advices from Western India affirm that the authorities there did not consider it probable any troops would be required to be despatched from Bombay to the assistance of the Ceylon Government.

It was understood that the Governor General no longer contemplated proceeding to the north-west provinces at the close of the year, and that any extraordinary powers necessary for the conduct of military operations would be assumed by the Resident of Lahore.

Another remittance of 50 lakhs had been ordered for the account of the India Company, of which 30 lakhs are said to be from Bengal, and the remainder from Madras and Bombay. The exchange on bills in Bengal is said to be at a lower rate than ever was known before; and the Company's terms of exchange being considerably higher than that of the banks, had almost stopped offers for hypothecation. A large amount of specie had been shipped by private parties at Bombay for England by the overland route.

The Callian Railway project had been taken up very warmly in the Western presidency, and there seemed little doubt, from the demand for shares, that the project would ultimately be carried into operation. The applications for shares (£5 each) up to the 29th of July amounted to 7319, in addition to the 7741 originally allotted in Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have reached us to the 25th July. The intelligence from the north-east frontier is rather unfavourable. Pretorius had renewed his efforts to create disaffection amongst his countrymen, and had resumed arms against the Government; in consequence of which Sir Harry Smith had despatched troops to the Natal country, and was about proceeding there in person. He had issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £1000 for the capture of Pretorius, and a like sum for any information which would lead to his capture. The ports of Cape Town, Simon's Bay, Algoa Bay, and Natal had been declared free warehousing ports; and at Port Beaufort, Mossel Bay, Waterloo Bay, and East London, sub-collectors were stationed to enter or clear vessels for or to the United Kingdom, or any other British possession. The import duty on British goods, including British possessions abroad, was fixed at five per cent. *ad valorem*, and on foreign goods twelve per cent.

WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's ship *Medway* arrived with the West India Mails, 900,000 dollars, and a general cargo, on Thursday last, at Southampton. She brings intelligence of a serious accident to Sir Charles Grey by a fall from a mule, and the latest accounts report him in imminent danger.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LORD BERWICK.

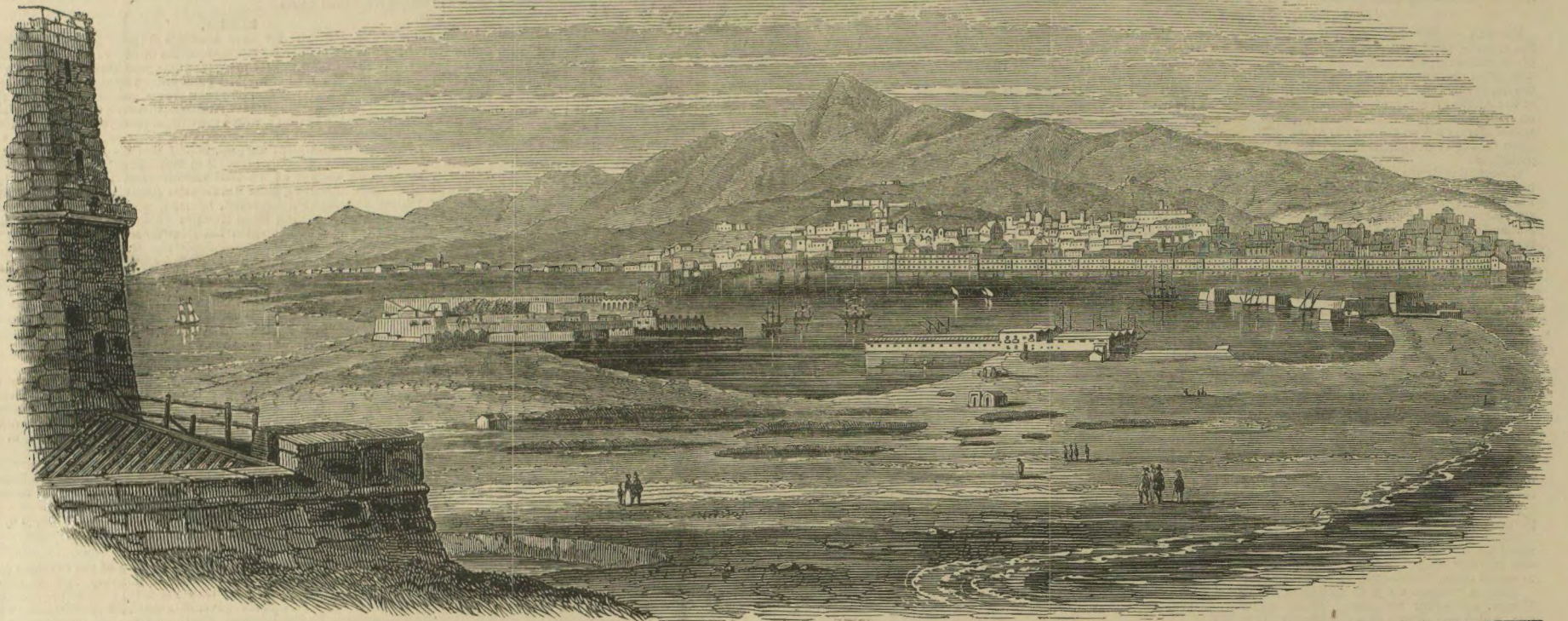
RICHARD NOEL HILL, fourth Lord Berwick, died on the 28th ult., at his seat, Attingham House, near Shrewsbury. He was third son of Noel first Lord Berwick, and succeeded to the title at the death of his elder brother William, in 1842. He received his education at Rugby; and, having entered into holy orders, became Rector of Thornton, in Cheshire, and of Berrington, in Shropshire. The former living his Lordship held for more than half a century. He married, in 1800, Frances, daughter of the late William Maitson Owen, Esq., M.P. for Montgomeryshire, and by her, who died in 1840, had issue four sons and as many daughters, the eldest of the former being Richard Noel Hill, present Lord Berwick.

The surname of Lord Berwick's ancestors in the male line was Harwood. The first Peer's father, Thomas Harwood, Esq., of Fern Hall, assumed that of Hill, in right of his mother, who was sister of Dr. Richard Hill, an eminent statesman in the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I.

The noble house of Berwick enjoys the distinguished honour of quartering the Royal Arms of Plantagenet on its escutcheon.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. GEORGE MURRAY.

This gallant officer, who died on the 30th ult. at his residence in Upper Seymour-street, aged 68, was second son of David, Earl of Mansfield, by Louis, his second wife, daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart. He entered the army as Cornet in 1795, and having passed through the regular gradations (with the exception of that of Major), attained to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837. He was for several years in the 2nd Life Guards, and served with that distinguished regiment (of which he eventually became Lieut.-Colonel) during the Peninsular campaigns of 1813 and 1814.



MESSINA, FROM THE FARO.

MESSINA.

This ill-fated town has just been the scene of fire and pillage, siege and slaughter, partaking more of the atrocities of barbaric warfare than the struggles of civilized nations. Of the progress of the insurrection in Sicily against Neapolitan rule, our readers have from week to week been apprised; and our present object is to illustrate the scene presented at the taking of Messina, in the early part of last month, which has been recorded in our Journal of the 16th.

It appears that until the 6th nothing very decisive took place; the Neapolitan steamers cruising about, and the cannon roaring. About 500 Swiss landed on the beach, and gained possession of a small redoubt at the entrance of the town; but they were driven out of it with a loss of sixty of their men killed. The small column nevertheless retired in good order. At this moment, the enthusiasm of the Messinese became unrestrained, and their shouts of victory reached the ships in the roadstead. Several of their chiefs went on board the French ship *Hercule*, and their exultation was so great that nothing less than a terrible conflict could be expected.

During the 6th the cannonade became hotter and hotter. The citadel kept up an incessant shower of shells upon the city, making great ravages; the least exasperated among the Messinese began to be discouraged, and the same evening a great number took refuge on board the French and English ships of war. On the morning of the 7th all order and confidence were at an end; doubt and uncertainty prevailed, and the cause of independence sunk. A capitulation was proposed. Captain Nonay, of the *Hercule*, and Captain Robb, of the English steam-frigate *Bulldog*, hastened to offer their mediation, but were unable to bring General Filangieri, Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitans, and the delegates from the Neapolitans, and the delegates from the Messinese, to an understanding. The cannonade, which had for the occasion been suspended for a short time, was resumed, and became more tremendous than on the preceding day. The army was landed, and the steamers ran into the port to support its

operations. In a few minutes more the Neapolitans were in the town, and took possession of all the forts without having to fire a shot.

On the 8th the firing ceased, and all was calm. The country around presented the aspect of desolation, and several quarters of the town were on fire. A very large portion of the population—more than 10,000 persons of all ages and both sexes—sought refuge on board the *Hercule*, *Panama*, and *Bulldog*. On the 9th, the fire, which had broken out in different parts of the town, was extinguished, order had been restored, and property respected.

One of the accompanying Engravings illustrates the extraordinary scene of the population seeking refuge on board the vessels.

Other accounts detail the most revolting atrocities in the conflict. About 60 prisoners, Neapolitans and Swiss, are stated to have been cut to pieces, roasted and eaten (?). A letter from Toulon states that "the Neapolitans repiled to these excesses by other enormities." The town, taken by assault, was given up to fire and pillage, to murder and violation. A population of 80,000 souls is in flight or despair. Five thousand were received by the French man-of-war the *Hercule*, 2000 by the *Panama*; it was impossible to receive more; and these unfortunates were packed pell-mell. Many women and children died of suffocation on board these ships. The Duchess de Noya, saved, amidst a thousand perils, in a wretched fishing-boat, was enabled to reach Naples. General Filangieri remains master of the city; the Neapolitan flag floats from all the forts."

A letter from Malta says:—"About 18,000 men were poured into the city from steamers and men-of-war. Those men were landed at various points of the city, covered by the fire of the numerous gun-boats off the town, and the Citadel within. Among the multitudes landed were some 2500 of the King's famous guard, comprising Swiss soldiers. On landing, six hundred of them, declaring they abjured the authority of their Sovereign, laid down their arms; but the Messinese, having already deeply suffered from acts of treachery, fearful that more lurked under the uncalled-for and sudden affection they had now manifested for their enemy, cut them to pieces. Thus was punished an act of treachery to their King, or one contemplated to their enemy. The fight that ensued after this was of the most desperate character."

The upper Illustration shows Messina, from an original drawing, taken from the Faro, or Lighthouse, seen in the left-hand foreground. Commencing from this point, to the right, we have the Citadel, in the hands of the Neapolitans during the recent conflict, the portion jutting into the harbour being strongly fortified. Adjoining is the Old Arsenal; the walled inclosure to the left is the Protestant Burial-Ground; and the long building in the central foreground is the Lazaretto, or Place of Quarantine.

Above the Citadel, in the left-hand bend of the harbour, is the Porto Franco or bonded warehouses; and facing the harbour is the long line of "the Marina," built in uniform and handsome Palladian style, and the fashionable promenade of the town. Highest on the hills, in the centre of the picture, is the Fort Gonzaga, which, with fort San Salvador, at the right-hand point, opposite the Citadel, was in possession of the Sicilians; as also the small fort adjoining, and the gate Porta Reale.

Messina lies on the north-east coast of Sicily, opposite the Calabrian shore, from which it is separated by the channel of the Faro, which is here about four miles wide, but becomes much narrower farther north. The town, as our Illustration shows, is built partly on the slope of a steep hill, and partly along the sea-shore at the foot of it. The port is formed by a strip of sandy beach, projecting into the sea at the south side of the city, and sweeping round in the form of a semicircle.

From the sickle-like form of this strip of land, the town received from its first Greek inhabitants the name of "Zankle" ("curved," or "bent"), which was afterwards changed into that of Messene. On this narrow tract of land are, as we have explained, the citadel, the lazaretto, the lighthouse, and the fort of San Salvador, at the entrance of the harbour, which faces the north.

The harbour, which is more than two miles in circumference, is one of the best in the Mediterranean. Messina is the most trading town in Sicily; and several thousand hands are employed here in silk manufacture. The town has many remarkable buildings; and just at its verge upon the hills to the right, is a place of peculiar historic interest to the English reader—this being the tower in which Richard Cœur de Lion was confined.



THE TAKING OF MESSINA.

MAJOR EDWARDES.

MAJOR EDWARDES, whose skill and gallantry in routing the army of the Mooltan Rajah has been the subject of so much commendation, is a native of Frodesley, in Shropshire. He was baptized on the 17th of January, 1820; so that his laurels, of which the oldest General in the British service might be proud, have indeed been gathered early. On the death of his father, the Rev. Benjamin Edwardes, Rector of Frodesley (in the patronage of his brother, the Rev. Henry Edwardes, Bart.), his widow retired into Wales with her three children, the second of whom, the Major, then about four years old, went to live with John Thomas Hope, Esq., of Netley Dorrington, Salop, his grandfather, by his mother's side.

With this gentleman and his family, young Edwardes continued to reside (except when at school) until Michaelmas Day, 1830. After receiving the rudiments of his education in the country, young Edwardes was sent to King's College, London, and there completed his studies under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Lonsdale, now Bishop of Lichfield. He had not, consequently, the advantages of an education in the Hon. East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe, to fit him for the service in which he shortly entered. His scholastic attainments were very considerable; he was especially distinguished by his knowledge of the Persian language, and his talent for drawing.

To a fortunate accident, therefore, do the Company and the country owe the possession of the young hero's aid. Through the instrumentality of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Edwardes, the youth was nominated to a cadetship by Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., late M.P. for Shrewsbury, and formerly Chairman of the Hon. East India Company; and highly gratified must Sir Richard feel with the share he has had in presenting such a man to the public service.

On September 29, 1840, young Edwardes left his grandfather for the ship *Walmer Castle*, Captain Gimlet, at Portsmouth, on his way to Calcutta, as a Cadet in the Bengal army. He was subsequently singled out by Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, as his aide-de-camp; and he was taken by his Lordship to the first battle after Viscount Hardinge's arrival in India as Governor-General. He was wounded in this engagement, and has had several other accidents and escapes.

Young Edwardes also became specially noticed by Lord Hardinge for his services as a successful negotiator with the native powers of North-Western India. From his Lordship he received the appointment he now holds; and to this circumstance Lord Hardinge referred with much satisfaction, in a speech delivered by him at a meeting of the Dorset Horticultural Society, on the 23rd ult. After passing a high encomium on Lord Londonderry and the army in the Peninsula, Lord Hardinge spoke in praise of the Indian army under Lord Gough, who singled out Edwardes for his talents and activity as his aide-de-camp, and took him to the battles in the Punjab, where he was wounded; and, as an illustration of high deserts, he quoted the conduct of Lieut. Edwardes, whom her Majesty has graciously promoted to a Majority; adding that it was his (the Viscount's) pride and satisfaction to state that he had appointed that officer to the situation he now filled; and that it was impossible to speak too highly of his merits and eminent services.

The occurrence of a pleasing incident in connexion with the young officer's great services may be here mentioned. On Mr. Hume rising in the Lower House to enquire as to the nature of the reward intended to be conferred on Mr. Edwardes, Lord John Russell somewhat quickly interposed, and addressing Sir John Cam Hobhouse and Mr. Hume, said that the nature of the reward would be made known to the officer by a communication direct from the Sovereign.

Although now styled Major, Mr. Edwardes merely holds that brevet rank in the Lahore district; the rules of the Company's service being particularly strict



MAJOR EDWARDES, FROM A MINIATURE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY.

on points of promotion. Indeed, even his promotion to the rank of a local field-officer involved the making of a special case. On, however, attaining, by the

ordinary gradations, from junior Lieutenant the position of Captain, there is no doubt he will at once be advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Edwardes has also received, by a resolution of the Court of Directors, a gold medal, to commemorate his services against the Mooltan Rajah.

The accompanying portrait is from a miniature in the possession of Lady Edwardes, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to transfer this presentment of the gallant hero to our pages.

Among the many testimonials paid to Major Edwardes' services, the *Journal des Débats* does England the honour to devote two columns of its space to a recapitulation of the details of the recent triumph at Mooltan. "The English newspapers," says the writer, "are filled with eulogies on the conduct of Lieutenant Edwardes. Those eulogies are well merited. That officer, by his audacity and firmness, has saved his country the expenses of a campaign, that is to say, several millions; and, without taking any account of the honour which he has conferred on himself, he has added a brilliant page to that history of the Indian army, whose annals, interspersed with romantic events discoverable in no other history, are as glorious as those of any army in the world."

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE CHAPEL.

THE establishment of the College at Marlborough, which, our readers will recollect, was formed some five years since, for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, has just been completed, by the erection of a Chapel, which was consecrated yesterday week.

The Marquis of Allesbury, upon whose property the Chapel is built, was, we regret to say, prevented from attending the ceremony by alarming illness.

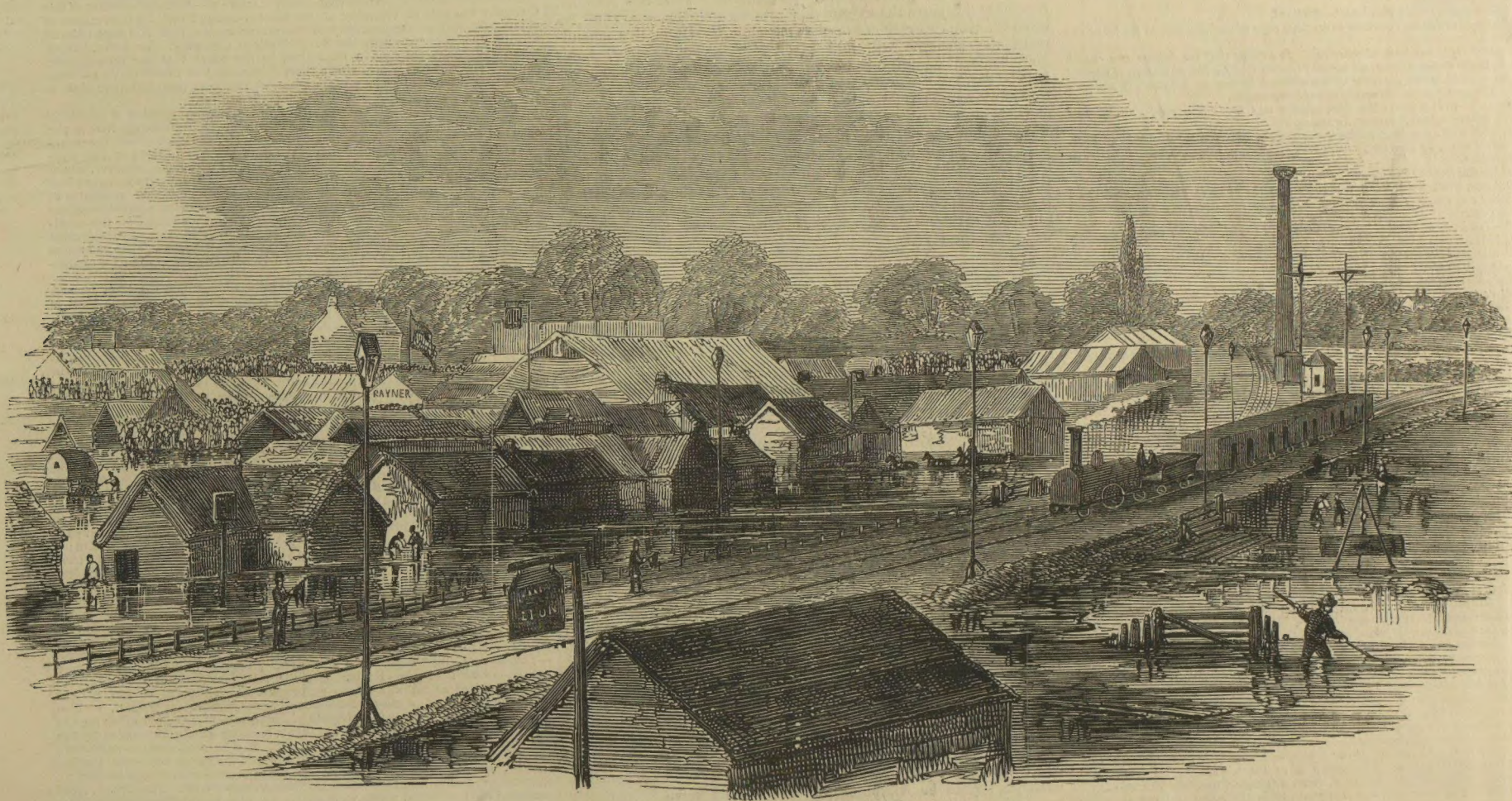
With his accustomed punctuality, the Lord Bishop of the diocese entered the new edifice at the appointed hour, attended by his Chancellor, Archdeacons, Rural Deans, the Head Master and College officials, besides a great body of Clergy, and very many members of the Council. We especially noticed the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, Dr. Phillimore, the Venerable Archdeacons Macdonald, Hony, and Berens, with Sir Stephen Glynn, and Messrs. Christopher Hodgson, Brett, Few, Prower, Plater, Shepherd, Glennie, Hunter, Gill, and many other zealous friends of this admirable design.

The Chapel was nearly filled with a distinguished assemblage of the clergy and gentry of this part of the county, besides the scholars.

The services of the day, including the morning worship, with a selection of appropriate psalms, lessons, &c., now proceeded, with the occasional introduction of prayers suited to the solemn and peculiar event of the dedication and consecration of the fabric to its great purposes.

The Lord Bishop preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Psalm 132, verses 7 and 8. The one thing wanting was truly said to be now supplied in the completion of this sacred edifice—that all useful learning might be sanctified, and all moral instruction ennobled, for the sake of so many successive hundreds of hopeful scholars.

In the course of the afternoon the Council entertained in the Great Hall of the College their visitors and the pupils; the Bishop presiding. After the excellent toast of "Church and Queen" had been warmly responded to, the Right Rev. Chairman proposed the health of the Head Master, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who, in thanking the company, observed that "The dedication of this part of the great fabric of Marlborough College seemed, with God's blessing thereon, to secure the great object of rearing good Christians and faithful citizens. Of the College itself, in its economical character the reverend gentleman spoke as



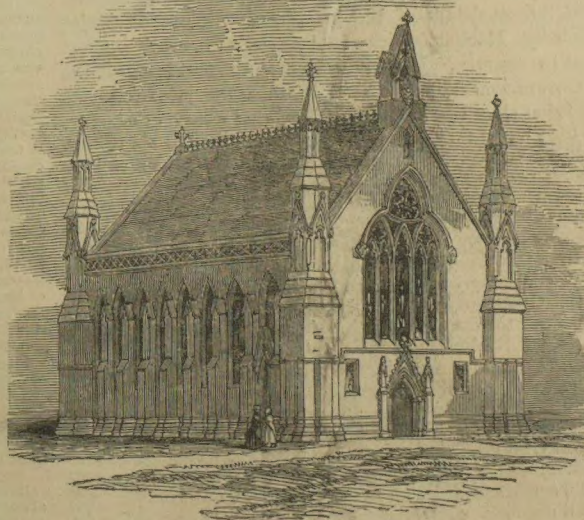
PETERBOROUGH FAIR, DURING THE FLOOD.

supplying a medium between meanness and luxury, as compared with the old schools of the land. For himself, he was satisfied with the state and progress of Marlborough College, although too much had been expected of it, viz. that it should achieve all the good and avoid all the evil of the old public school system. Indeed, although the College had had to contend against some prejudices, its great difficulty had arisen from the necessary disappointment of too high and unreasonable expectations, and even undue praise. Intellectually and morally, the real aim and end had been gained—sound scholarship and manly character being the great objects in view.

The health of the Bishop was next proposed, and drunk with enthusiasm; and his Lordship in returning thanks bore testimony to the unremitting care and zeal of the Council of the College, individually and collectively; whilst the munificence of several of its members required due record, especially the extensive munificence of Mr. M'Geachy, the founder of the Library, and Mr. Few, the liberal donor of the service of Communion Plate. The College had already conciliated the aid and affections of many devoted and powerful friends.

The toast of "Success and prosperity to Marlborough College," connected with due compliments to the best and earliest friend of the College, the Very Rev. Dr. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, was received with enthusiasm. The Dean returned thanks, and the party then broke up.

The Chapel, of which we annex an exterior view, is dedicated to St. Michael; it is a handsome and spacious structure, built in the English style, bordering upon the Decorated. It stands on high ground, forming a conspicuous object at the entrance to Marlborough from the Bath road, and gives an appropriate finish to the extensive range of buildings already erected for the use of the College. In plan, the Chapel is oblong, and it is surmounted at the four angles by pinnacles of freestone. At the south, west, and north, are three doors, by which the edifice is entered; but they are all situated at the west end, and separated from the nave, so as entirely to prevent all interference with the service performed in the body of the Chapel. On entering the interior of the building, the effect is altogether pleasing. The dimensions are 126 feet long, by 40 feet 6 in. wide; and the fine open roof, supported by seven wide spanned arches standing on stone brackets, gives it a lofty and commanding appearance. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles. In the centre of the aisle stands a brass eagle, supported by a bronze pedestal, from which the lessons will be read: it has been presented by the pupils of the College, and has cost upwards of £40. With the exception of the stalls at the west end, all the seats are placed sideways, which gives the interior of the building much the same effect as that of the choir of a Cathedral. The organ is placed in a small gallery at the west end. Altogether, the Chapel seems well suited to the object for which it is designed, and will hold about 600 people. It has been built from a design by Edward Blore, Esq., and we are informed that the cost of its erection has exceeded £6000.



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE CHAPEL.

An Engraving of the College, which was formerly the mansion of the Marquis of Hertford, and subsequently the Castle Hotel, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 9, 1843.

PETERBOROUGH BRIDGE FAIR.

THE illustration shows a place of usually festive meeting, changed into a scene of sad calamity.

Monday last was the day for the commencement of holding the annual Bridge Fair at Peterborough. Owing to the late heavy rain—which had been for some days incessant at Peterborough and its neighbourhood—that portion of the ground on which the Wood Fair is held became inundated in the course of the day to three feet, and subsequently rose much higher. The wood floated in every direction, and the confusion was very great. The loss by the catastrophe has been estimated at £3000! The property destroyed or lost consisted of hurdles, timber for gates, posts, rails, and, in fact, every kind of timber for farm-building.

The railway from Northampton, which passes the site of the Fair, was so inundated that all traffic was stopped; and it is feared that the embankments of the line are seriously injured.

From the site of the Fair the inundation extended some distance up Broad Bridge-street; though from the nature of the ground the work of destruction was confined principally to the Wood Fair.

THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION AND THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The long-pending discussion between the Committee of the Privy Council and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the part of the National Society, on the question of education, has been brought to a close by a peremptory refusal on the part of the Committee of Privy Council to make any further concessions to the Church. This refusal on the part of the Committee will probably lead to a rupture between the two parties, and perhaps to a complete withdrawal of the National Society from a participation in the Government grants. The correspondence between his Grace and the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council is of considerable length, and in it are set out the views and wishes of the respective parties. It appears by a paper, drawn up by the Committee of the National Society, and put into the hands of the Archbishop, with a request that he would submit it to the Lord President of the Council that since the adoption by the Committee of the Council on Education of the existing management clauses, the Committee of the National Society have received strong remonstrances from the clergy and laity in various parts of the country, which convince them that much dissatisfaction has arisen among the promoters of schools in connexion with the Church. A general meeting of the Bishops and the other members of the National Society will be called in November, to decide what course shall, under all the circumstances of the case, be adopted.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON ALMANACK,
FOR 1849,
WILL BE READY FOR PUBLICATION EARLY IN
NOVEMBER;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embel-
lished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE,
B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELY,
&c. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq.,
F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 9.—St. Denis.
TUESDAY, 10.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Old Michaelmas Day.
THURSDAY, 12.—Full Moon at 3h. 56m. P.M.
FRIDAY, 13.—Translation of King Edward the Confessor.
SATURDAY, 14.—The Sun rises at 6h. 25m., and sets at 5h. 6m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 55	10 35	11 15	11 45	12 10	12 35	1 0

* On Tuesday there will be one high tide only, occurring at 10 minutes after noon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Protestant."—Our Correspondent misinterprets the whole meaning and tendency of the passage he criticises. There seems to us nothing in it which can offend any sincere Protestant, or Catholic either. At all events, our Correspondent is not justified in thus straining an interpretation.
- "C. H." Finsbury, should address his application, stating qualifications, to the Governor at the Pentonville Prison.
- "H. B. M." Birmingham.—Sir John Herschel's "Treatise on Astronomy," or "Linnæus's."
- "A Traveller" may find a List of Provincial Newspapers, their publishers, &c., in "The London Post-Office Directory;" or obtain a list of Messrs. Barker and Co., 33, Fleet-street.
- "J. W." Trenton, may find recipes for coloured flames in the "Boy's Treasury of Sports;" or, Parlor Magic.
- "Dick Steiveller."—Parental love must proceed from parents. Dover Castle is partly in ruins.
- "A Lover of Poetry."—The poem of "Elijah."
- "W. H. B."—The Aneroid Barometer is made by Clarke, Strand.
- "J. K. L." Peckham.—We have not room.
- "Alpha." Beverley.—The day should be specified in the agreement.
- "G. H. H."—Apply to Messrs. Longman and Co.
- "Winchester."—Apply to Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.
- "N. B. R." could sue for a divorce in this country.
- "Lucy."—The report is groundless.
- "Telegraph" is thanked.
- "F. P." Kensington; "Resplendens."—Declined.
- "N. M." should order his newsmen to send his copy of our Journal in the large envelope.
- "A. B."—Our reply has been misconceived. In saying that an heiress can confer the right to her maiden name, we meant to imply that the son of an heiress derived from her a right to seek from the Queen a Royal license to assume his mother's name. The deed referred to would be perfectly useless.
- "Ignoramus."—Prince Louis Napoleon's father was Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, brother of the Emperor Napoleon.
- "Benita."—Looton Hoo, Bedfordshire, was purchased from the Marquis of Bute, a few years since, by Charles Thomas Warde, Esq., of Clopton and Welcombe, in Warwickshire.
- "R. A. K."—See Burke's "Extinct Peerage."
- "Z. C. B." can, if his grandfather was entitled to the crest in question, resume its use without any trouble; but the usage will render him liable to the tax on armorial bearings.
- "M. M."—The Duke of Cambridge was married at Cassel, May 7; and in London, June 1, 1818.
- "W. N." may find the Comparative Weights in some of the Almanacks.
- "Zeta."—Apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, 56, Chancery-lane.
- "O. C. R." Whitehaven.—We would engrave the View, had the place any immediate interest.
- "J. J. J."—See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846 (September).
- "Gulielmus."—See the Shilling "Manual of Oil-painting."
- "J. U." Bungay.—We do not recollect the Sketch.
- "A Correspondent" is thanked for a sketch of the Chaudière Falls, though we cannot engrave it.
- "P. A. S."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
- "A Constant Reader," who is desirous of obtaining information on the Daguerreotype, its cost, &c., should buy Bingham's "Photogenic Manipulation," Part II. (Daguerreotype), third edition. Just published by Knights, Foster-lane.
- "A Reader," Montrose, is thanked for the Prints, &c., though we cannot avail ourselves of his kindness.
- "Anna Maria." Bath.—Mills, in his "History of Chivalry," refers the term "Blue-stocking" to the Society "de la Calca" (of the stocking), formed at Venice in 1500, the members wearing blue stockings. In 1590 the foppery of Italian literature took some other symbol; the rejected tile travelled to France, and then diverged to England.
- "Oticer."—A Nuremberg Jetton. Of no value.
- "A Clonmel Man" is thanked.
- "T. K. E." York.—We do not know the practical worth of the inventions.
- "J. I. H. K."—Stephens' "Book of the Farm," the new edition, now publishing.
- "Penrith."—The title of Buckingham was conferred on the family that now holds it, in 1784, when George, second Earl Temple, was created Marquis of Buckingham. His son and successor, Richard, second Marquis, having married the only daughter and heiress of James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, was further advanced to the Dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos.
- "Homo."—Family arms, if originally correct and legal, can at any time be resumed by the proper heir. If our correspondent can prove his descent from the grantee of the arms, he is fully entitled to bear them, as well as all quarterings to which the said grantee had a right.
- "W. P." Edinburgh.—An Engraving of the remarkable spot which lately passed over the sun is inserted in this paper, with a scale shewing its dimensions, by which means you can compare your measurement, viz. 70,000 miles in diameter, &c. We do not know whether this spot was measured at Greenwich.
- "A B."—Professional singers keep their voices in order by early training, and many of them live by system. The organ is in the best order some hours after digestion, but many artists resort to every variety of artificial excitement.
- "Investigator."—The overture and the piece, when the spirit appears in Monk Lewis's play of the "Castle Spectre," are taken from the sacred compositions of Jonelli, but we cannot point out the particular works, as Michael Kelly arranged, concocted, and composed the music after his own fashion.
- "E. P."—The 18th.
- "A Constant Reader," Wexford.—See Sidney's "Emigrant's Journal," No. 1, just published.
- "J. W." informs us that the old inn at Oxford, engraved last week, now bears the sign of the "Duke of Wellington."
- "Arturo."—No.
- "Oromiensis."—We cannot inform you.
- "J. D. P." will find a View of Old St. Pancras Church in Nos. 25 and 320 of our Journal.
- "D. F." Wisbeach; and "Veritas."—We do not find the address in the "London Directory."
- "X. Y. Z."—The addresses are Nos. 68 and 69, Great Tower-street, and No. 43, Mark-lane.
- "R. S. S." Edinburgh.—Beckman may, probably, give the date of the introduction of printing on ivory.
- "A General Subscriber."—The usual charge for binding our Journal is 5s. 6d. per Volume.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

The Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland.—Medieval Embroidery.—The Claret Cup.—Lays for Patriots.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

FRENCH affairs are evidently drawing to a decisive point. The question of the Presidency of the Republic, which comes on immediately for discussion, will try the strength of parties, both in and out of the Assembly; and its decision will either let loose upon France the flood of civil contention, or confirm power for some time to come in the strong, unflinching hand of the only honest Republican in a condition to aspire to it. The Monarchists—who yield the allegiance of their hearts either to the Orleans or the Bourbon dynasty, and who on all previous occasions have shown themselves the strong opponents of Universal Suffrage—having discovered that Repub-

licanism is in a minority throughout the whole of the provinces and rural districts of France, have become the staunch supporters of a direct appeal to the whole people. M. Thiers, M. Molé, and the other leaders of the old Conservative and Dynastic coteries, whether Orleanist or Legitimist, have united their suffrages and their influence in favour of the election of the President by universal suffrage, solely with a view, it is presumed, to show Republicanism, once for all, that it is not the form of Government which the French people desire. It seems to us, however, that this result is not so likely to be attained as they imagine, and that in seeking to damage the present Government, they may damage even more the interests of the Orleans and the Bourbon families, which they believe to be identical with the interests of France. In the first place, the election is for President, not for King. The Duke of Bordeaux cannot become a candidate; neither can the Prince de Joinville nor the Count de Paris. Neither of them is in the field, and neither of them can be brought forward; consequently, as far as their claims are concerned, the election will prove nothing. These persons will be, and must be entirely ignored. The only candidate whose name is universally popular amid the masses of the French population is Louis Napoleon. If there be a direct appeal to the people, his is the name that will come out triumphantly from the electoral urns of the whole realm. How this result would serve the interest of Orleanist or Bourbonist, we cannot imagine; and what gratification it could be to such statesmen as M. Thiers and M. Molé, we are equally slow to understand. We cannot suppose these eminent men to be so blinded by their disappointment at the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, as to be reckless what they do, provided they can throw discredit or inflict damage upon the Republic. We are, therefore, quite at a loss to comprehend their policy. They cannot, surely, imagine that Louis Napoleon, as President of the Republic, might prepare the way for the restoration of any kind of Monarchy that would accord with their views? Of all men in the world, he is the least available for the part of a General Monk. Neither can they imagine, seeing his past career, that he is disinclined towards the Imperial purple, and that, once President, he would not seek to fasten himself upon the country as its permanent ruler. The chances are that he would do so. The traditions of his name, which have moulded his life and character, do not lead those who have any knowledge of human nature to suppose in him any great amount of Republican virtue, whatever for present purposes he may pretend.

The Government, after some hesitation, has finally decided to throw all its weight against the proposition to be submitted to the Assembly, that the President shall be elected by universal suffrage. At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday, and at which General Cavaignac presided, it was resolved to support by all available means the amendment to the article of the Constitution of which notice has been given by M. Flocon, viz. "That the National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of the Republic." Upon this amendment the struggle will take place. If it be defeated, Louis Napoleon will doubtless be elected by direct appeal to the people. If it be carried, General Cavaignac will in all probability (unless some new name should in the interval arise to overshadow his) be elected by the Assembly. There is, however, another chance, which is that M. Thiers or M. Molé might be the successful candidate. This would be a strange result indeed—all the more strange, from the position they have severally taken with reference to universal suffrage. Altogether, the "situation," as the French call it, is a very grave one, and all parties in the meantime are preparing to turn it to their own advantage. We fear the immediate results will prove the reverse of satisfactory to the whole of them.

THE Chartist trials in London have been brought to a close. The trials of the Irish rebels are yet proceeding. Some surprise has been expressed at the severity of the sentences passed upon the former, not so much, if at all, on account of the guilt of the parties, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, as on account of the ludicrous disproportion between the big words of these people and the means at their command for carrying their designs into execution. Never was treason or sedition so miserably parodied as in the case of these men; but we do not well see how the Government could have interfered to prevent the law from taking its full course. If a plea of lunacy had been raised, the heroes of the coal-scuttle breast-plates might perhaps have derived some advantage from it; but such a plea not having been even so much as hinted at, there was clearly nothing to be done but to decide upon the evidence of guilt or innocence. The jury decided upon their guilt, and the sentence followed as a matter of course. Severe as it looks, the law has not been strained against them.

The Irish trials necessarily excite more attention. There was an element of a grander character in the Irish rebellion, and in that of the unfortunate Irish leader, than ever attached to the comic proceedings of the poor dupes of the informer Powell. The fate of Smith O'Brien and his colleagues, whatever it may be, will naturally cause more interest. The friends of Smith O'Brien seem to rely upon a Writ of Error to save him from the consequences of his acts; but while the trial is still pending, and his life may be said to hang in the balance, it is obviously the part of the Press to abstain from speculations either as to the probable result of the trial, or as to the probable sentence, should he be found guilty. Ireland remains perfectly tranquil, and manifests but little concern for the man who manifested so much concern—erroneous as it was—for the supposed welfare of his countrymen. Smith O'Brien was evidently as ignorant of the Irish as the English are said to be; and the secret of leading them seems to have died with O'Connell.

THE Overland Mail, with letters and papers from India to the 31st of August, brings details of the position of the gallant Major Edwardes before Mooltan, which will be read with much interest throughout the country. It appears that, in the first instance, the Bombay Government failed to send in time the reinforcements needed. It has since countermanded those that were on their way, either on the ground that they would not be required at all, or that they would arrive too late. Major Edwardes has been joined by a native ally, Shere Singh, at the head of a considerable force. This alliance, however, if the suspicions of the British have any foundation at all, is not likely to prove of much advantage to our arms, or to the character of our new friend, whose treachery is more than hinted at in the Indian journals. The delay in reinforcing Major Edwardes, which is chargeable either upon the Bombay Government or upon the Commander-in-Chief, perhaps upon both, has, it appears, impressed the insurgents of another portion of the Panjab with an idea of British weakness, of which it behoved them to take advantage. The Sikh troops in the mountainous districts of the Hazerah, a province of the Panjab, have revolted in consequence, and murdered Colonel Canara, a European officer in the Sikh service, whose fidelity they distrusted. The instigator in this revolt was the Sikh Governor, father of Shere Singh. The alliance of the latter with the British, under Major Edwardes, thus becomes additionally suspicious.

This mail also brings intelligence that the disturbances at Candy, in the island of Ceylon, have been suppressed without difficulty, and that there was considerable exaggeration in the first accounts that reached this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS.

On Saturday last the annual ceremony of swearing in the Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place at the Court of Exchequer.

Shortly after 2 o'clock, the civic cortege, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the new and out-going Sheriffs, and other functionaries of the Corporation, arrived at the landing-place at Westminster-bridge in the City barge, and walked in procession to the Court, where they were received by the Cursitor Baron, and the inauguration was proceeded with.

The Recorder, in introducing the new Sheriffs, said he had to present to the Court Thomas Quested Finnis and Jacob Emanuel Goodhart, Esqrs., the two gentlemen who had been elected by the citizens of London to fill the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year. The united efforts of both gentlemen would be directed to the efficient discharge of their public duty; and if they wanted any incentive to such a course, it would be found in the example of their predecessors, who had acted in such a manner, during their year of office, as to obtain for themselves an unanimous vote of thanks from the City of London.

The Cursitor Baron, in expressing the concurrence of the Crown and the Court in the choice of the citizens of London, congratulated them on the tranquillity which their city had exhibited when the rest of Europe was convulsed, a fact which proved the excellence of our municipal and other national institutions. His Lordship concluded by complimenting the out-going Sheriffs on their conduct during their year of office.

The usual formalities having been gone through, the civic functionaries retired as they had entered, in procession.

In the evening the new Sheriffs entertained a distinguished party of upwards of 200 gentlemen at dinner, at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

THE REGISTRATIONS.

CITY OF LONDON.—On Saturday last the revision of the register of voters for the city of London was concluded by Mr. M'Christie, the lists that were disposed of on that day being those of Langbourne and Lime-street, Portsoken, and the Tower. The following is the final result of the revision, which, it will be seen, is greatly in favour of the Liberal party:—Liberal claims allowed, 65; disallowed, 58. Conservative claims allowed, 5; none disallowed. Liberal objections sustained, 456; failed, 102. Conservative objections sustained, 1; failed, 1436. Expunged by the barrister, 88.

MARYLEBONE.—F. Bayley, Esq., the barrister, completed the revision of the lists for this borough on Saturday last. The proceedings were confined to the correction of the register by the removal of the names of dead or disqualified persons, and the insertion of those of a few claimants. There was no opposition, and no question of the slightest interest arose. The total number of objections sustained during the whole revision is about 200. Several objections failed for want of sufficient proof of service of notice.

LAMBETH.—The revision of the list for this borough took place on Monday, at the sessions-house, Newington Causeway, before John Deedes, Esq., the revising barrister for the district. There were no political agents present, nor did anything of the slightest interest occur. With the exception of the overseers and a few others whose official duties required their attendance, the court was empty. Twenty-one claims were made by the overseers, of which fifteen were allowed and six disallowed. Some names were then struck off, on account of death or change of residence, and the proceedings terminated.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. F. Bayley, the revising barrister for this district, took his seat in the court-house, in Welclose-square, on Monday, at 11 o'clock. Although the number of parishes in this district is very considerable, the time occupied in revising the lists is by no means so. Out of 20 or 22 parishes there were only 30 claims, of which 24 were allowed, and 6 disallowed, in consequence of the non-appearance of the claimants. The whole of the business was concluded by 4 o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—A special meeting of this Company was held on Thursday, at the London-bridge Hotel, for the purpose of affixing the seal of the Company to the arrangements that had been entered into by the Directors with the South-Western Company. Mr. Lang, having taken the chair, proposed a resolution, to the effect that the arrangement should be carried out, which, after a short discussion, was unanimously adopted. It was also decided to reduce the number of Directors from fifteen to nine, to be chosen by ballot by the present Directors themselves.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.—On Monday evening a quarterly general court of the governors of this charitable institution was held at the offices of the society, No. 7, Bloomsbury-place. Mr. A. U. Thistleton, the secretary, read a report, which stated that at the time of the foundation of the institution twenty children were elected. The increased patronage, however, which it had received, had rendered it possible to extend that number to seventy; but notwithstanding that increase, the funded property of the society amounted at the present time to no less than £10,000. There were means to provide for many more children than there were at this moment upon the funds, for the candidates for admission were so few, that the society was funding a considerable sum annually. The number of boys who had been clothed and educated up to this period amounted to about 700. Some business of a merely routine character followed, and the meeting separated.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This religious association, which has been formed for the purpose of uniting all sects of Evangelical Protestants in one bond of union, held the first meeting of its October conference at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday morning. The proceedings were merely of a preliminary character. Sir C. E. Smith having been called to the chair, alluded to the commotions which had been recently and were still going on in various parts of the world, and one consequence of which was to deprive them of the presence of many of their Continental friends who had been present at previous conferences. The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of sections to consider and report on the subjects of infidelity, Popery, sabbath-breaking, France, Italy, and Switzerland. After a long and desultory discussion the appointments on the three first were perfected, and the remainder were postponed. One or two business committees were then appointed, and the conference adjourned.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ENDOWMENT.—On Wednesday night a numerous meeting of persons opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic religion and religious establishments generally, was held at the Finsbury Chapel. Mr. E. Miall was called to the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting. They had met there that evening not to oppose any particular form of religion, but to protest against the endowment of any. They wanted protection for all, but payment for none. The Rev. J. Gordon proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having the profoundest conviction of the evils resulting from legislation by the civil government in matters of religion, rejoice in the evident tendency of public events both in this country and the Continent to hasten the downfall of ecclesiastical establishments." Having first addressed himself to the religious aspect of the question, the speaker censured at some length the conduct of the Government in the matter, and stated his belief that the endowment of a second Church in Ireland would not add to the peace of that country.—The Rev. Dr. Massey seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.—The Rev. J. Burnet moved a resolution pledging the meeting to oppose the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood. That they regarded such a project as an attempt to perpetuate the existence of the present by the creation of a new ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland, and as an important step towards the adoption of the pernicious principle of paying the teachers of all religious creeds. That such a measure was not demanded by the people of Ireland, and that they looked upon it with well-merited suspicion; that, in place of doing justice to Ireland, it would throw a veil over glaring wrongs, and prolong the ascendancy of a narrow section to whose neglect of duty the present miseries of Ireland might be mainly traced. The Rev. A. Reed seconded the resolution, which was carried. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Tuesday evening a numerously attended meeting of the friends and supporters of the early closing movement, in connexion with the wholesale grocery trade, was held at the Hall of Commerce. The chairman (G. Moffatt, M.P.), in opening the business of the evening, said that the subject on which they had met together scarcely admitted of two opinions. What was sought for by those who promoted this movement was only asked under the belief that the concession of their demand would be attended with no disadvantage to those by whom they were employed, but rather with positive advantage. He was able to say from his own experience that the business of his own establishment was more satisfactorily performed since the system of early closing was adopted. When the hour of closing was fixed at 7 o'clock the business was better done than when the hour was 8 o'clock; and now that it was fixed at 6 o'clock it was still more satisfactorily executed. He knew of no class of persons that better deserved this concession than the persons whom he was addressing. The business hours had been abridged in the bankers' establishments with the best results; and he knew of no reason why there should not be similar results in the trade with which most of them were connected. It might be said that by closing their establishments an hour earlier, they would only give more time to the young men to spend idly, if not worse. The experience in those establishments which had adopted the principle showed the groundlessness of this objection. The secretary then read a memorial to the heads of the several establishments connected with the wholesale grocery, coffee, tea, and spice trades, respectfully requesting them to close their establishments at six o'clock. Mr. Wilson proposed, and Mr. Bishop seconded, a resolution approving of the memorial, which was unanimously adopted. It was announced amidst loud cheers that the firms of Messrs. Thomas Travers and Sons, Absalom and Crocker, Cock, Spain, and Co., and Conway and Co. had assented to the closing of their establishments at six o'clock. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ADOPTION OF THE NUISANCES REMOVAL ACT BY THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the vestry of the above parish, held at the new Vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, for despatch of business, the following resolution was carried:—"That a committee be appointed forthwith to inquire into the powers given to parochial authorities under the Nuisances Removal Act, and to report the same to the vestry, that immediate steps may be taken for the removal of nuisances, and improving the sanitary condition of those parts of the parish which require attention."

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30. During the above week the number of births registered in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1227, of which 630 were males and 597 females. This number exceeds by 23 that of the births of the week immediately preceding. The number of deaths during the above week was 1257, of which 669 were males and 588 females, being 30 more than the births and 285 more than the average of deaths per week during the last five summers.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

WEDNESDAY.—The whole time of the Court to-day was taken up with a brilliant forensic display on the part of Mr. Whiteside. After a short and angry discussion regarding the identity of the balloting papers which had been produced by the Crown, in evidence, and of which he stated only twenty-one papers were handed to him, though twenty-nine were now produced to the jury, and which was settled by the Judges deciding that only so much should be laid before the Jury as appeared on their notes, Mr. Whiteside commenced his address on behalf of the prisoner. He referred to a variety of treason cases adjudged in England, to establish his view of the law of the case, that unless the acts of a prisoner, or of any body of which the prisoner was a member, were directed to objects of general innovation—if there was anything peculiar or personal in them, then the offence, aggravated as it might be, was taken out of the category of high treason. In support of this position, he referred, among other cases, to that of Lord George Gordon, who had been indicted for high treason; but, as it was established in the course of the trial that the intent and design of the mob was not of a general nature, but with the limited and peculiar object of obtaining the repeal of an Act of Parliament, the crime was held not to be high treason, and Lord George Gordon was acquitted. This he undertook to show would afterwards be of great importance in the present case. He then complained of the conduct of the Attorney-General in introducing speeches made by Mr. O'Brien eighteen months before the time when the offence was charged, speeches for which he had already been tried for sedition; and he admired the courage of the Attorney-General in asking the present jury to find the prisoner guilty of treason on evidence for which a preceding jury had refused to find him guilty of sedition. As, however, the Attorney-General had put these speeches in evidence, he would take the liberty of quoting other speeches of the prisoner; and accordingly he read a number of extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Smith O'Brien at various times since that gentleman had entered political life, and he called upon the Jury, since they were to refer to speeches made previous to the date of the charges, to take the whole of the speeches, and to say whether the good did not mostly outweigh the evil that was in them. He then came to Mr. O'Brien's departure from Dublin, on the business of the insurrection, as the Attorney-General insisted; but as he would show in evidence, his leaving town was altogether unconnected with schemes of rebellion; he left Dublin to visit a friend, and while at that friend's house he heard, whether truly or falsely at the moment was not the question, that a warrant was then out for his apprehension; and all his subsequent conduct was to be explained by that circumstance. That he left town with most innocent intentions, would also be proved by the contents of his portmanteau, if the Crown had allowed them to be produced; and he inveighed in severe terms against the conduct of Mr. Redington in withholding from the prisoner, contrary to his own written pledge, the property found in that portmanteau. There were in it title-deeds of a female relation of the prisoner's, books of account, books of amusement, poetry, and books of devotion. These were not the articles selected by a man who was starting on a career of rebellion. After he heard of a warrant being issued for his arrest, he avowed that Mr. O'Brien took measures to prevent his capture. All the evidence that had been produced on the part of the Crown, even supposing it could be relied on—the speeches reported by the policemen, proved that fact. Now he must remind them that, according to the law of treason, a man resisting his own capture might be guilty of a flagitious act, but it could not be made high treason. And this was the entire case here. The learned counsel then proceeded in a happy strain of ridicule to comment upon the evidence as establishing treasonable intent—of Mr. O'Brien visiting the Round Tower at Kilkenny, and afterwards visiting the Protestant Dean. The speeches as given in evidence by the policemen, committed to memory as they evidently were by these unpractised reporters, and heavy-headed dull-looking men, he also strongly insisted on as being in their nature utterly worthless. After continuing his address for upwards of seven hours, the learned counsel applied for an adjournment, which the court at once acceded to, and the proceedings terminated at half-past five.

THE TIPPERARY JURY PANEL.—Mr. Francis Scully, one of the members for the county, has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic Jurors of Tipperary, deprecating the constitution of the panel, and demanding redress for the "gross insult" thus cast upon members of their communion.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—On Thursday night a splendid entertainment was given to Sir C. Napier, at the Queen's Head, Cheltenham. The Earl of Ellenborough presided. Upwards of 100 persons were present.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Very unsatisfactory accounts have been received in Paris from Lyons. On Tuesday morning a number of Gardes Mobles of Lyons, whose corps has been recently dissolved, presented themselves at the Prefecture, to demand the month's pay which had, they said, been promised them. Being allowed to enter the hotel, they possessed themselves of it, and kept the Prefect in custody for about three-quarters of an hour. Crowds assembled around the building; but a regiment of dragoons, returning from exercise, charged them, and drove them away, also clearing the hotel and releasing the Prefect.

The debate on the clause of the Constitution, relative to the election of President of the Republic, commenced in the National Assembly on Thursday. The debate was opened by M. Felix Plat, who was followed by M. de Tocqueville.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 30th ult. state that an encounter took place on the 21st, in the province of Gerona, between the Queen's troops and a Republican band, commanded by Colonel Ametier, in which the latter was defeated and obliged to cross the French frontier. The Carlist chief Calerius made his submission to the authorities of Barcelona on the 26th. The Government was also said to be in treaty with Forcadell and Zariateguy.

AUSTRIA.

The *Zeitungshalle* has a letter from Vienna of the 30th ult., stating that information has been received from Pesth of the assassination of Count Lambert, whom the Emperor but a few days ago appointed to the post of Military Commander of Hungary.

The budget for 1849 was on the 29th submitted to the Diet. It presents a deficit of 61 millions of florins. The deficit of the current year amounts to 70 millions.

UNITED STATES.

The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Washington* arrived at Cowes on Thursday afternoon from New York, with the American mails and passengers. She brought a large and valuable cargo, amongst which was specie to the amount of about 50,000 dollars. She left New York on the evening of the 20th ult., and has encountered very heavy weather. Her mails and English passengers, having been transhipped, proceeded at once to Southampton, where they were landed at half-past six o'clock. The *Washington* has sailed for Bremen.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.

On Saturday morning, the whole of the Rother Viaduct, now in course of construction on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, about six miles east of Sheffield, and which runs across the river Rother and the contiguous valley at Beighton, fell down with a tremendous crash, burying four of the workmen, only one of whom has escaped with his life.

This viaduct is designed to consist of thirty-six arches, twenty of which had been completed at the time when the accident occurred. They were all semi-arches, each of thirty feet span, and of an average height of twenty feet from the surface to the spring. The height from the spring to the crown averaged fifteen feet. The work was entirely of brick. The contractor of this portion of the undertaking is Mr. Carlisle, under Messrs. Miller, Blackie, and Shortridge, the contractors of the works from Sheffield to Beighton. Under the superintendence of Mr. Carlisle, the erection of the viaduct proceeded satisfactorily to the completion of the twentieth arch, and from most of the arches the centres or supports had been withdrawn. The centre of the nineteenth was eased a few days ago, and no danger was apprehended until lately, when, in consequence of the heavy rains which have recently fallen in the neighbourhood, and by which the valley is inundated, Mr. Carlisle on Friday gave orders to his workmen to shore up the nineteenth arch, with a view to its better protection. Seven or eight men were employed upon this work the remainder of the day, and they resumed their operations on Saturday. A few minutes before ten o'clock on that morning, while they were thus engaged, the nineteenth arch fell in, without a moment's notice, and was immediately followed by the thirteen or fourteen adjoining arches. After a few minutes, the remainder of the viaduct also fell in; thus completing the destruction of this extensive work.

Attempts were immediately made to rescue the sufferers. Two of the bodies were found to be lifeless, having been mutilated and mangled in a shocking manner. In another of the sufferers life was not totally extinct at the time he was extricated, but he died within a very short period. The fourth man had his arm broken, and sustained other severe injuries, but fatal results in his case are not anticipated. The four men were removed promptly to the Railway Inn, at Beighton, for the purpose of the deceased awaiting the Coroner's inquest. The names of the men who were killed are Henry Wightman and George Bentley, carpenters, and James Clarke, labourer, who lived a short time.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, as two girls, named Hannah Andrews and Ann Saunders, were engaged in cleaning a window of the first floor, at 8, Percy-street, Pentonville, their attention being attracted by something occurring in the street, they went out on a balcony about four or five feet in length, when, its fastenings to the wall giving way, the whole were precipitated into the street. The former girl, fortunately falling on the door step, escaped with little injury; the latter fell from the balcony into the area, a distance of about thirty feet. In her descent, she appears to have come in contact with the area railings, one spike of which, entering the socket of the right eye, completely dislodged it from its position, at the same time entirely crushing the bones of the nose. Another spike appears to have entered the shoulder, through the dress, above the collar-bone, causing a severe lacerated wound. The poor sufferer was found lying in the area, surrounded by the remains of the balcony, and the ball of the eye some distance from her. She was immediately taken to University College Hospital, where Messrs. Fletcher and Morris, the house-surgeons, rendered every assistance which the necessities of the case demanded. It is feared she will not recover.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. A. C." Dublin.—Under the circumstances stated, "A." should decline to play any more upon even terms, except for a stake upon each game. After losing a few games, Master "B." will very readily then acquiesce in the proposal that he shall receive the odds of the Pawn and move.

"C. H. W."—Rules for the formation of a Chess Club may be found in Vol. VI, page 277, of the Chess-Player's Chronicle.

"Hon. Sec."—As you remark, there can be no less reliable authority. The whole is a tissue of gratuitous mis-statements. The games have not even been played out; and Mr. Staunton, in spite of not having played for eighteen months, won at the odds two games, instead of one. All the games worth publishing were printed long ago.

"Philo-Chess."—You are quite safe in predicting that, "no-a-days," the attempt to elevate the player in question above the rank he is justly entitled to must signally fail. To say nothing of his own countryman, Mr. Harrwitz, who has offered to play him for a large stake, giving him the Pawn and move, Mr. Loize is, unquestionably, inferior in knowledge of the openings, in fertility of resource, and depth of combination, to the great body of English players, including Captain Kennedy, Captain Evans, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. Mongredien, Mr. Spreckley, Mr. Brown, Mr. Tuckett, &c., to whom Mr. Staunton gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves. Thanks for the papers, which shall have due attention.

"Omega."—It is quite unimportant what choice of moves is at the loser's command in a problem, provided he can by no defence prolong the mate beyond the number stipulated in the conditions.

"G. S. S." Liverpool.—The games were duly received, and acknowledged by letter. We quite concur with you in opinion on the remarks alluded to.

"T. J. C."—Horncastle.—A private communication has been forwarded.

"Epsilon."—The position last sent differs from the others in the disposition of Black's Pawns; and at length we have a practicable mate according to the conditions. We hope in future that "Epsilon" will be at the pains to establish the integrity of his Problems, without subjecting us to the unnecessary trouble and loss of time which this one has cost us.

"R. M."—A very neat and lively little stratagem, but, surely, one we have seen before.

"C. W. R."—The solution is:—1. P to K B 4th (1. P takes Kt, best). 2. R to K 6th. 3. R to K B 6th: 4. R takes P—mate.

"J. G."—We do not know. They may be obtained of Hastings, publisher, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn.

"W. L."—Your Problem, marked No. 275, is neat, but not at all difficult. The other, numbered 271, is a very ordinary exemplification of how to give checkmate with a Rook, which every one knowing anything of the game is acquainted with.

"J. C. B."—The copies of your Enigmas were destroyed on their being found impracticable according to the stipulations.

Solutions by "J. M.—n," "Philo-Chess," "R. R.," "T. R. G.," "G. A. H.," "G. P.," "J. N. T.," "A. W. B.," "D. V.," "Spero," "G. J. N.," "S. J.," "J. Q.," "R. H. T.," "W. L.," "Lindum," "Esor," "J. W.," "Unonius," "M. S.," "P. G. R.," are correct.

Answers to several communications are deferred till next week.

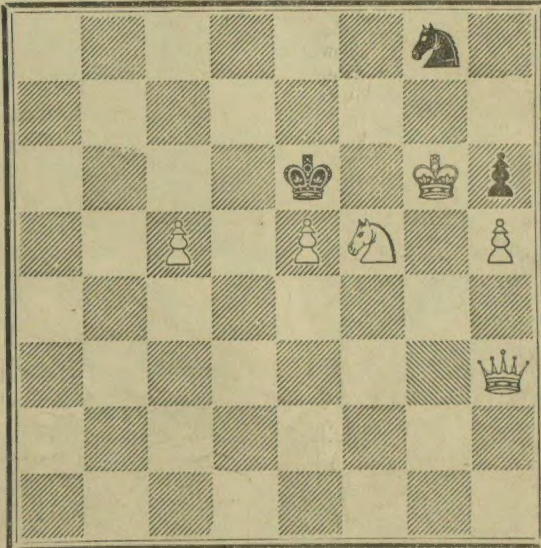
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 245.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K Kt 6th K takes Kt 2. R to Q 7th B to Kt 2d
3. R mates 3. R mates

PROBLEM NO. 246.

By Mr. C. E. RANKEN.

BLACK.



White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE CHESS-CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
16. Q Kt to Q B 5th
Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN INDIA.

The game which follows is from the match between the Indian player, Vencut Ajar, and the European amateur, which we mentioned a fortnight ago.

(King's Bishop opening.)

WHITE (V. Ajar). BLACK (Mr. —).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th
3. K Kt to B 3d Q Kt to B 3d
4. Castles P to Q 3d
5. Q Kt to B 3d K Kt to B 3d
6. P to Q 3d Q B to K Kt 5th
7. P to K R 3d B to K R 4th
8. K B to Q Kt 5th Q to Q 2d
9. Kt to Q R 4th (a) B to Q Kt 3d
10. Kt takes B Q R P takes Kt
11. P to Q B 3d Castles (on K side)
12. K to R (sq) (b) Q to K 3d
13. B to Q B 4th P to Q 4th
14. P takes P Kt takes P

WHITE (V. Ajar). BLACK (Mr. —).
15. P to K Kt 4th B to K Kt 3d
16. Kt to K Kt 5th Q to her 2d
17. Q to K B 3d K Kt to B 3d
18. Kt to K 4th Kt takes Kt
19. P takes Kt Kt to Q R 4th
20. Q to K 2d Q to K 2d
21. P to Q R 3d Q to K R 5th
22. K to Kt 2d Kt takes B
23. Q takes Kt P to K R 4th
24. P to K B 3d P to Q B 3d
25. Q B to K 3d P takes P
26. K R P takes P Q R to Q (sq)
27. R to K R sq
And Black resigns (c).

(a) The Indian is quite awake to the importance of getting rid of that formidable opponent, the King's Bishop.
(b) Preparatory to the advance of his K Kt Pawn.
(c) Foreseeing that he must lose another Pawn, and be subjected presently to an overwhelming attack on the K Rook's file.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 368.—By Mr. A. SULMAN.

White: K at K R 8th, Q at K R 4th, Bs at Q sq and Q Kt 4th, Kt at Q 4th, Ps at K R 3d and K Kt 2d.
Black: K at his 6th, R at K B 8th, B at K Kt 4th, Kts at K B 6th and Q 4th, Ps at K 4th and Q 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 369.—By the Same.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at K B 6th, Kt at Q 6th, Ps at Q 2d and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 370.—By the Same.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 4th, B at Q B 4th, Kt at K B 5th, Ps at K Kt 5th and K 2d.
Black: K at his 4th, P at K Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

ANTIQUITY OF ENCOIRES.—The first encore on record was that given to Livius Andronicus, a Roman actor, who, according to Valerius Maximus, was called back so often to repeat his speeches, that he, in self-defence, brought a boy to declaim for him while he himself supplied the gesture.

CROWN RENTS.—A return has just been made to an order of the House of Commons, showing that there are thirty-one places in Middlesex and Westminster leased by the Woods and Forests. The places are principally club-houses. The Haymarket Theatre is leased to Mr. Morris for 99 years, from 1821, at 356 9s. 6d., and £38 19s. in lieu of land-tax; and the Opera-house and premises adjoining on various terms, ending October, 1892, at £600 a year. Exeter Hall is leased to Sir Thomas Baring and others at £488 a year, for ninety-nine years, from 1829. At Lady-day last twelve of the places were in arrears. The Charing-Cross Hospital owed upwards of £4000, owing to the inadequacy of their funds.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is the intention of the Corporation of London to revise and alter the whole of the by-laws and regulations which affect the shipping interest in the port of London. The great increase in the number of colliers and steamers frequenting the port has, in a great measure, rendered such revision and alteration necessary.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who participated in the glorious actions in India, has forwarded to Lord Hardinge a superb gold cup, with a request that his Lordship would present it to the 50th Regiment (the Queen's Own), in which he served as a volunteer. The regiment is at present quartered at Dover, and the presentation is expected to take place early in the ensuing month.

During the past week a portion of the hill, near Warmworth Church, upon which the South Yorkshire line of railway and the "spoil bank" rests, slipped several feet. The "spoil bank," which runs parallel to the railway line, consists of redundant material from the cutting in the cliff; it is of great height and breadth, and is supposed to have caused the slip in question.

The Bishop of Manchester has founded three annual prizes in Rossall College, Fleetwood, for the best translation and explanation of passages selected from the Greek Testament.

At a meeting of the Bolton guardians, last week, it was stated that the union, in 1841, contained a population of 17,519, and that in the year 1845 the number of persons receiving relief was 5663; in the present year, the number was 17,601 persons receiving relief, or 1 person out of every 3½ in the union. A committee was empowered to endeavour to take farm land in the neighbourhood, on which to employ the able-bodied paupers in spade labour.

At a full Hall of the Corporation of King's Lynn last week, an address of condolence from the Mayor and Corporation was unanimously agreed to, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the occasion of the late lamented death of his Grace's son Lord G. Bentinck.

The borough expenditure of Leeds for the year ending the 31st of August, 1848, exceeds that of the year ending 1847 by £5507, and that of 1846 by £7014.

Mr. John Rowlandson, gardener at Appleby Castle, pulled a peach, on Tuesday last, which measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of seven ounces.

His Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein has left town for Frankfurt, having obtained leave of absence for a fortnight. His Excellency Viscount Montcorvo is expected to return to England about the first week in November from Lisbon.

By an Act of the last session (11th & 12th Vic. cap.133), from and after the 20th day of next month, trustees and managers of savings banks in Ireland may limit their responsibility to £100, but are to be personally liable for all sums received by them and not paid over.

The City of London Corporation of Sewers have resolved to appoint a paid medical officer to act in case of the approach of cholera before January next, at which time only the sanitary Act of Parliament lately passed empowers them to make such an appointment.

The giraffe, ostriches, camels, &c., presented to the Surrey Gardens by his Serene Highness Ibrahim Pacha, were landed on Monday from the *Ripon*, Oriental and Peninsular steam-ship, under the direction of Mr. Scott, the head keeper, and safely conveyed by the South-Western Railway to the Gardens, where they arrived at twelve o'clock on Monday night. Two natives accompanied them on their voyage, and still retain the charge of them. The animals are beautiful specimens of their species.

Mr. Pierce Mahoney is appointed one of the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

The last official return of the state of the Irish potato crop, prepared for the use of the Poor Law Commissioners, shows that another year of Irish misery is before us.

Upwards of 8230 packages of foreign fruit, chiefly plums, have been landed at Hull from the Continental steamers during the past week.

The *Madrid Gazette* officially announces the birth of the Duchess de Montpensier's child, and that she has been baptized Maria Isabel Francisca de Asis Antonia Luiza Fernanda Cristina Amalia Felippa Adelaida Josefa Elena Enriqueta Carolina Justa Rufina Gaspara Melchora Baltasara Matea.

The second grand prize for musical composition at the last examination of the Musical Institute, at Paris, was awarded to Mr. George Mathias.

The Lord Bishop of London has very kindly presented a donation of £10 to the funds of the Metropolitan Society for Gratuitously Educating Adults.

The *Journal de Havre* states that M. Pageot, the late French Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has left that country for England, to offer Louis Philippe a part of his princely fortune, and induce him to establish himself and his family in America.

A large number of counterfeit sovereigns, of more than ordinarily perfect manufacture, are in circulation in Manchester at present.

Abd-el-Kader is shortly to be removed from Pau to the Château d'Amboise, on the Loire.

Efforts are at present making to provide a resident Episcopalian Curate to labour as a Missionary amongst 2000 English and Irish settlers in Anderson, diocese of Glasgow, and as soon as possible to erect a church and school.

An Order in Council, enforcing the provisions contained in the bill passed last Session for the prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases, was issued last week.

Up to the 30th ult. there have been 1704 cases of cholera in Berlin, 1012 of which terminated fatally, 302 are reported as cured, and 390 still doubtful.

A letter dated Odessa, the 8th ult., announces that the cholera has totally disappeared from that city. A *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches on the occasion.

By a return made to Parliament and just printed, it is shown that there are 1108 turnpike trusts in England and Wales—1063 in England and 45 in Wales. The length of roads in England is 19,942 miles and 148 yards, and in Wales 2382 miles, 2 furlongs, and 197 yards; making in England and Wales, 22,324 miles, 3 furlongs, and 125 yards.

The President of the Paris and Strasburgh Railway Company has published a contradiction to a report circulated at the Bourse, that the Government is in treaty with the Company for the purchase of the line.

Mr. G. F. Young, late member for Tynemouth, has been requested to offer himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the representation of King's Lynn caused by the death of Lord George Bentinck. The application to Mr. Young has been made by merchants, shipowners, and others, who are averse to the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The entire interest of the Duke of Portland will be given to Mr. Young upon the ensuing election.

An Act of Parliament was passed on the 14th ult. (11 and 12th Victoria, chap. 56), by which so much of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, chap. 35, as relates to the use of the English language in instruments relating to the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, is repealed.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed the Rev. H. U. Tighe, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, to be his Excellency's first chaplain, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Hinds, promoted to the deanery of Carlisle.

M. Caussidière, it is said, is about to publish his memoirs. The ex-Prefect of Police is about to give a history, without concealing any name, of his entire life of conspiracy, from the latter years which preceded 1830, and to raise the veil which still conceals the causes of many events which have occurred since the Revolution of February.

On Saturday last a further return was printed of sums certified by the Commissioners of Public Works, being an amended statement as to the county of Cork. The total sum expended is stated at £538,728 1s. 6d.; the moiety of sum expended, £269,364 0s. 9d. The interest on the sum expended, £5125 18s. 1d. Total compound sum, £274,489 18s. 10d. The instalment of annuity, £16,469 6s. 2d., one of which is to be paid at the next and every succeeding assize till 20 of such instalments are paid.

Mr. R. Fergusson Thompson is appointed third paid *attaché* to the British Embassy at the Court of Persia.

Major General Thomas Bunbury is appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and to be Lieutenant-Governor of that island, in the room of Major-General John McDonald, C.B.

A new Guildhall has been erected at Tavistock, by the Duke of Bedford, on a site where a portion of the Abbey once stood, adjoining the venerable remains of the once monastic chapel. The Duke has also recently drained the town in the most complete style by efficient sewerage, and supplied its inhabitants with a never-failing stream of excellent water.

On Tuesday, on the completion of the Scottish Central Railway, the express trains commenced running between London and Perth, completing the distance in fourteen hours.

The Fleetwood Hotel, at Douglas, Isle of Man, was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last.

Prince Metternich and his son, Prince Richard Metternich, and Baron Huegel, have become members of the Brighton Conservative Club.

The East Lincolnshire Railway was opened from Boston to Grimsby on Monday. Five trains are to run daily.

The opening of the Great Northern, from Lincoln to Peterborough, is to be on the 17th inst. The celebration of this event at Boston is fixed for the 26th inst.

The last return moved for in the late Session by Lord George Bentinck was issued after the death of his Lordship, on Saturday last. It contains a copy of the report of the Board of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 29th of February last, on the subject of admitting to entry, at a duty of 7s. 6d. per gallon or any less duty, certain quantities of sugar made in the Channel Islands and Heligoland, &c.

Mr. Pierce Mahoney is appointed one of the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

On Monday last information was received by the police that a female infant, about one month old, had been found abandoned on the step of the door, No. 91, Guildford-street, Brunswick-square, enclosed in a reticulate basket. There was also a complete change of clothing of a superior kind, a packet of rose powder, and a note, written in an elegant female hand, stating the child's name to be Rose Walton, that its parents were persons of distinction; that eventually it would be claimed, and those who protected it amply rewarded.



MARCH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

MARCH OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

(See the Engraving.)

WHEN we read in history of Xerxes and his myriads of troops, and of the ease with which they were overcome by a handful of Greeks, we marvel at the wondrous effects of the discipline of the latter, and ask ourselves how such masses as the Persians brought into the field could suffer themselves to be defeated with such little difficulty. But the mystery is explained when we come to compute the ordinary amount of baggage carried by an Oriental army, resulting partly from necessity and partly from the disinclination of the satraps and inferior officers to part, even on field service, with their accustomed luxuries. Four-fifths of the armies of Persia consisted of camp-followers and servants, who, mingling with the *bona fide* warriors, obstructed their movements, and prevented their acting together with due efficiency when confronted by the enemy in the field. To this moment the practice of carrying a very large equipment obtains in the armies of the East; but, happily for the honour and glory of Great Britain, so much excellent discipline and management enter into the composition of her forces, that a train quite as numerical as that of the Persian accompanies them on a march, and to the scene of action, without in the slightest degree deranging their order or disqualifying them from active operations.

The Sketch which we have this day the pleasure of offering to our readers, represents a portion of an army *en route* for the plains, from some pleasant hill station. The Sepoy regiment, which occupies the greater portion of the picture, has apparently just broken ground, and has scarcely yet separated itself from the baggage and camp-followers with which it is invariably accompanied. Before a mile of the march has been accomplished, the fighting portions of the regiment will be unencumbered by the presence of the elephants, camels, palankeens, and bullock carts, which will then proceed simply escorted by the rear-guard.

To the inexperienced eye, the baggage of an Anglo-Indian army will appear a mass of superfluity, illustrative of the luxurious habits of its owners. A slight knowledge of India, however, will suggest a different conclusion. In civilised and densely populated countries, where the system of intercommunication by means of good roads, railways, and navigable canals, has attained perfection, it is easy to transport baggage densely packed, independently of the troops, who, for the moment, can find quarters and provisions in the towns and villages which lie on the line of march. But in India there are no convenient billets—no accommodating hamlets: the soldier must carry his house and all his earthly goods with him; and, as his path lies across vast plains and wildernesses, unprovided with the descriptions of carriage familiar to the English eye, the beasts of burden of the country are naturally put into requisition. Hence the number of elephants, camels, &c., which occupy such conspicuous places in the picture before us. On the backs of these stupendous but docile animals are placed the tents, bedding, furniture, and large packages of the officers, including the mess provisions which cannot be obtained in the country, such as cases of wine and bottled beer, hams, cheeses, pickles, preserves, &c. The *chackeries*, or rude two-wheeled carts, drawn by bullocks, carry the tents, cooking utensils, and extra baggage of the men. The *doolees*, or inclosed litters, carry the sick. To the inferior personal servants of the officers—who rejoice in the denominations of *Sirdar-bearers*, *mussaulchees*, *kitmutghars*, &c.—are confided the care of “master’s” easy chair, fowling-piece, hookah, *chillumchee*, or copper wash-hand basin, and similar small articles required for immediate use; while hired coolies bear his wearing-apparel in square boxes called *pettarahs*, slung across the shoulders, at either end of a long pliant bamboo. One of these latter gentry occupies a conspicuous place to the right of the foreground of the plate; while immediately behind him are the *syces* or grooms of the officers, leading their Arab chargers.

The scene, when not obscured by the clouds of dust which so large a body of men and animals raises in the dry and hot season of the year, is eminently picturesque. The numerous objects, the diversified colours, the mirthful groups, the variegated foliage, the steady discipline of the Sepoys in the ranks contrasting with the wild and excitable actions of the drivers of carts and the *mahouts* who urge the elephants, altogether constitute a picture which the imagination cannot realise.

We have reason to believe that our Artist has successfully embodied every feature and incident of this singular scene.

As the heat of the country renders it inconvenient and injurious to march in the middle of the day, the tents of the troops are usually struck at three or four in the morning. In four or five hours the day’s march of 12 or 15 miles is accomplished, and the remainder of the day and night are passed under canvass, in the shade of a mango grove, or a spreading banian tree.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been dull, the sky has been almost always covered with cloud, and rain has fallen frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling almost continuously throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature for the day was 55°. Friday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 55°. Saturday, the sky between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. was mostly covered with cloud, and it was wholly so both before and after these times, and rain was falling towards midnight; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 56°. On Sunday (October 1) the sky was overcast till the evening by thin cirrostratus and scud; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. Monday the sky was principally clear till noon, and wholly covered by cloud after noon; the direction of the wind was S.E.; and the average temperature of the air was 56°. Tuesday the sky was chiefly covered by cloud all day, and heavy rain was falling early in the morning; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. Wednesday the sky was overcast all day, and thin rain fell occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 57°; and that for the week ending this day was 57°.

The following are the exact thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Sept. 28,	the highest during the day was 57 deg., and the lowest was 54 deg.
Friday, Sept. 29,	56 1/2
Saturday, Sept. 30,	65
Sunday, Oct. 1,	65
Monday, Oct. 2,	67 1/2
Tuesday, Oct. 3,	65 1/2
Wednesday, Oct. 4,	64 1/2
Blackheath, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1848.	J. G.

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

The average temperature of the air was 56°. The average temperature of evaporation was 53°. The average temperature of the dew point was 51°. The degree of humidity of the air was 86°, complete saturation being represented by 100. The fall of rain was 2 1/4 inches.

THE CHOLERA.

GALICIA.—From the 13th of August to the 20th of September, 454 persons sickened of cholera; 211 died; 128 recovered; and, consequently, on the 20th September 115 remained under treatment. In the twelve circles of the province, 544 villages have already been visited by this scourge. Of the 862,299 inhabitants, 40,531 were seized; of these 19,517 recovered, 13,615 died, and 7399 remained under treatment.

TREBIZONDE. Sept. 4.—The cholera, which appeared at Trebizonde on the 4th, and reached its culminating point between the 10th and 18th of August, may now be considered as having disappeared, as no new cases have occurred for the last week. The sanitary report states that of 6000 or 8000 inhabitants who remained in the city, 1020 sickened, of whom 309 died. These cyphers, however, are incorrect, as the sanitary department noted only those cases which were reported to it; whereas, a great number of persons were seized by it and died, and were hastily buried, of which it received no information whatever.

SMYRNA. Sept. 16.—The cholera, which has prevailed here for nearly 50 days, has induced the majority of the wealthy inhabitants to flee to the neighbouring villages and islands. Of those who remained behind nearly 2500 persons have fallen victims to this pestilence. The trade and commerce of this unhappy city is almost gone. All the bazaars and magazines have closed, and there is scarcely any interchange. For the last two weeks the epidemic is evidently on the decline, and it is to be hoped that the traders and better sort of inhabitants may soon return and re-animate the city.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON.—The *Victoria* and *Albert*, steam yacht, Captain Lord Alolphus Fitzclarence, has returned to moorings at Portsmouth; the *Virago*, steam sloop, Commander Harris, of the *Ganges*, has received orders to return to Sheerness; the *Black Eagle*, steam yacht, Master Commander Cook, has been ordered to *Wo lwich*; and the *Virid*, steamer, Master Commander Smithett, has resumed her duties at the Dover station.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This society has at last taken a most important step to advance its position. Originally formed by a small body of amateurs for the study and practice of sacred music, it will now assume the shape of a great national association, destined to promote and diffuse the knowledge of music in its noblest forms. Mr. Costa has, by an immense majority, been appointed conductor of the society; and by a judicious blending of professional talent with the zeal and intelligence of the amateurs, progress will now be the watchword. We look back with pleasure to the early achievements of this society, and we gratefully acknowledge the industry of former managements; but it has been of late years admitted on all hands that the labours of the institution had not received their full development. The want of a master-mind to wield the *baton*, as a conductor, has been pointed out again and again. The anomalous positions, of a conductor and a leader in contrary action, have been a standing reproach. One directing intellect has been required to turn to account such immense resources; and after Spohr and Mendelssohn had once appeared in the rostrum to direct, it became palpable that the energy and decision of a first-rate ruling power could alone effect enormous improvement in the execution. The committee have acted wisely in playing the highest game, and in securing Costa, confessedly the first conductor in the world. Between November and March, prior to the opening of the Royal Italian Opera in the last-mentioned month, he can spare the time to devote the new readings to the task; and we look forward with the greatest interest to the new readings which he will give the sublime productions of Handel and Haydn, Bach and Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Mozart. From the antecedents of Costa in the conducting of Beethoven’s second Mass and the oratorio of the “Mount of Olives,” we are justified in concluding that the new director of the Sacred Harmonic Society will not follow the absurd system of what has been called the “traditional” mode of treating the great oratorios; but that, following the impulse of his own enthusiasm for art, he will give that colouring, refined expression, and energetic precision, which have characterised his interpretation of operatic works. The slow system of dragging the time is nearly exploded, for there is no earthly reason why music which is called sacred should be rendered as dreary and dismal as possible—the same spirit and cheerfulness ought to pervade as in secular compositions, and, in fact, more so in proportion as the style is severe. The Sacred Harmonists have achieved much for art; and, now that they have engaged Costa as an exclusive authority to draw forth the combined powers of amateurs and artists, infinitely greater results may be predicted. Who can forget the effects produced in the oratorios of “Paul” and “Elijah,” when conducted by Mendelssohn? and of the “Fall of Babylon,” when Spohr directed his own work? The moral influence of a superior conductor is incalculable, when exercised over large masses of executants. The preternatural might and majesty of Handel’s chorusses will be developed and embodied with not merely mechanical accuracy by Costa, but with the nicest shadowings of feeling and expression: the scene of the Conjugation and Benediction of the Arms, in the third act of the memorable “Huguenots,” will be a guarantee of his supremacy as a conductor.

MR. WILSON’S FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT IN EDINBURGH.—This popular vocalist took his farewell on Saturday night, at the Music Hall, in Edinburgh. This day (Saturday) he starts for the United States, by the *Niagara* steamer, from Liverpool, for Boston. His reception by the amateurs in the “gude town” was enthusiastic. In addition to his favourite songs he sang a new one, composed by Mr. James Ballantine, the burthen of which is, “I’lla blade o’ grass keeps its ain drap o’ dew,” and concluded with “Scots wha hae.” Mr. John Dick, the Treasurer of the City, then presented him with a bust of Scott’s Minstrel, as a heir-loom for his family, fresh from the studio of Mr. A. H. Ritchie. Mr. Wilson, in acknowledging the honour thus conferred upon him, said:—“True it is, that for a good many years I have been engaged in singing the songs of my country in all parts of the United Kingdom; and in France too, and Germany; and it is pleasant for me to be able to say that they have been warmly received by all classes, from the Queen upon the throne to the humblest of her subjects; and still more pleasant to me to find that my exertions have been kindly received by my fellow-citizens. The songs of Scotland are now really popular in fashionable circles, as well as at homely, humble firesides, and are always attentively listened to. Even young ladies, who formerly would not think of singing a Scotch song, now see beauties in them that they never saw before.” Mr. Wilson retired amidst great cheering.

THE DISTINS will give their farewell concert at Drury-Lane Theatre on Monday, previous to their departure for America.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

The re-opening of this elegant theatre was sure to be considered as an event of some importance in the dramatic season, and, accordingly, on Monday evening it was filled soon after the opening of the doors by one of those superior and well-conducted audiences which appear to follow Madame Vestris wherever she takes upon herself the responsibility of management.

The pieces selected for the opening night were Mr. Shirley Brooks’ agreeable vaudeville, “Anything for a Change,” Mr. Planché’s “Court Beauties,” and “The Critic,” the latter play deriving additional interest from the appearance of Mrs. Yates in *Tiburina*, on the first production of “The Court Beauties” at the Olympic, when the portraits of the leading favourites of Charles the Second at Hampton Court were so admirably represented in an animated form.

The revival of this piece has been a lucky notion, and it will attract as much as formerly. It is impossible for any one accustomed only to the ordinary careless style and neglect of detail displayed in the *mise en scène* of most of our theatres, to conceive the exceeding grace and tasteful accuracy of costume with which this comedieta has been mounted. Apart from dialogue and situation, the scenes form a succession of the most charming tableaux; and the exhibition of the pictures, when the large curtains which concealed them were drawn on one side, so enraptured the audience, that we thought their applause would never have finished. At the same time, the piece is written in Mr. Planché’s most brilliant style, and the entire portraiture of an episode in the gallant court-life of the Restoration singularly vivid and felicitous. It was capitally acted, Miss Howard and Miss Marshall winning golden opinions as the heroines, and Mr. Charles Matthews appearing to great advantage as Buckingham; the other characters being admirably supported by Messrs. Frank Mathews, Selby, Roxby, and Granby. The result was perfection.

After the “Court Beauties,” “God Save the Queen” was sung by the company, the principal parts being taken by Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam, Miss Marshall, and Madame Vestris; and the audience were not satisfied, in their loyalty, until they had called for it a second time.

With a cast comprising the entire force of the establishment, with very few exceptions, it may be supposed that “The Critic” formed a goodly finish to the entertainments; Mr. Charles Mathews doubling *Sir Puff* and *Puff* in the most marvellous and amusing manner. But here, as we have stated, the great excitement was the appearance of Mrs. Yates. Her appearance was the signal for a loud and prolonged burst of cheering from all parts of the house; and when *Puff* introduced her to *Dangle* and *Snee* as “the brightest ornament of the Adelphi,” the applause thundered forth again for some minutes—coming, possibly, with the heartiest enthusiasm from those who remembered *Victorine*, *Alice*, *Grace Huntley*, and her other inimitable impersonations. It is some time since we have witnessed such a reception. Her performance of *Tiburina* was in the highest style of graceful burlesque; and indeed the play generally was so well acted, and so intelligently “gagged” throughout, that the sides of the audience must have suffered severely from the unceasing laughter that rang round the theatre. The Lyceum has made a famous beginning; and this, without novelty or anticipatory puffing.

PRINCESS’S.

The opening night of the season was on Monday. As we have already announced, it is the intention of the lessee to return to his original system, of making his theatre a lyric establishment with the addition of ballet, farce, burlesque, and pantomime. The interior has been entirely re-decorated, with additional embellishments—four paintings representing the seasons adorning the ceiling, from which is suspended an elegant chandelier. The private boxes have new crimson and muslin draperies, and have been re-papered. There is also a rich drop curtain. The *ensemble* entitles this theatre to be ranked as one of the handsomest in the metropolis.

Behind the curtain, Mr. Maddox’s engagements will provoke interest. In Miss Poole he has a very charming actress as well as singer, as she proved by her admirable delineation on Monday of *Maria*, in Donizetti’s “Daughter of the Regiment.” The simplicity of her style, and the sympathetic quality of her organ, always render Miss Poole’s performances highly attractive. Of her *Maria* we have already written when she played the part at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Mr. Bunn; and a sketch of her appeared at the same time in our columns. She was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Rafer was the tenor, and Mr. Weiss sustained the *Sergeant*. The former has a voice agreeable in quality, but limited in power; he is easy and gentlemanlike in his acting. Mr. Weiss is now the best English *basso* on the stage. He improves rapidly; and, if his histrionic qualifications kept pace with his musical abilities, he might rival any of his Italian contemporaries.

On Tuesday night, “Lucia” was given. This opera introduced Miss Julia Harland as the *Bride of Lammernoor*. She is no stranger to the stage, and is a member of a family distinguished in dramatic annals, being the daughter of Mr. Henry Wallack, and consequently niece of the Wallack. Miss Harland has sung, we understand, with success in the United States, and latterly she has been playing in the provinces, having taken lessons of Mr. Allen, the tenor. Her appearance is prepossessing, and her deportment proves that the boards are familiar to her. She acts simply and unaffectedly; never startling the auditory by any passionate outbreak, but generally responding to the calls made upon her by the situations of the drama. As regards her vocalisation, nervousness in the first act impaired her effort. She rallied, however, sufficiently in the celebrated quatuor of the second act, to show that she has a thin piercing soprano of extensive range, for some of the lower notes in her concluding scene were very fine. Her intonation is evidently precarious, and precision was wanting in some of her daring cadences; but in the mad scene she executed some difficult divisions neatly, and exhibited a degree of feeling which secured her the suffrages of the auditory. She was very well received throughout the opera, having the customary ovation at the close. Mr. Allen’s *Edgar* was full of fire and anima-

tion; he gave the malediction scene with great energy; and the dying moments of *Ravenswood* were depicted with a passion, despair, and impulse worthy of any stage. He manages his voice with perfect skill. Weiss sang the music of *Douglas* very effectively, albeit it is somewhat too high for him in some portions. Mr. Gregg was the *Bide-the-Bent*, but his awkward and angular action almost annihilated the pleasure produced by his excellent voice. There is no forgetting that he was a pupil of Staudigl, for he has even imbibed the peculiar *tremolo* of that celebrated *basso*. Mr. Loder conducted the orchestra, of which Mr. Thomas, so many years at Covent-garden, is the leader. The accompaniments were played carefully and zealously, and Mr. Loder has succeeded in keeping the executants subordinate to the singers—a great quality in the direction of opera. The action of the drama under Mr. Harris’s superintendence is effective. Mr. Charles Braham, the son of the Nestor of tenors, is to make his *début* on Monday week, in an opera called “Leoline,” being an adaptation of Flotow’s “Amén en Peine,” produced at the Parisian Grand Opera. Miss Rafer will also shortly make her first appearance; and Mdlle. Nan and Mdlle. Boissy from the Grand Opera in Paris are engaged. The former is already popular here, and the latter is to make a *début*.

Bearing in mind that the operatic performances at this establishment ought not to be criticised with the same degree of scrutiny as an amateur would do in the case of the high-priced lyric theatres, native as well as foreign, we think that the lessee has provided attractive entertainment for the frequenters and patrons of his theatre. In the bills two new operas are underlined, one entitled “The Heart of Midlothian,” and the other a work by Edward Loder.

MARYLEBONE.

Mr. Davenport and Mrs. Mowatt commenced a short engagement here on Monday evening, in “As You Like It,” and met with a very flattering reception from a crowded audience. The lady’s *Rosalind* is a graceful and finished performance, and the epilogue was charmingly delivered, in an arch, winning manner that called forth the liveliest enthusiasm. Mr. Davenport appears to greater advantage, we think, as *Jacquess*, than in any other character in which we have seen him. He was warmly applauded throughout, and evidently made a most favourable impression upon the *habitués* of the theatre. Miss Saunders was, as usual, quaint and clever as *Audrey*; and Miss M. Oliver, in the little part of *Silvius*, showed a painstaking judgment and intelligence not often met with. The play was beautifully put upon the stage, and the liberality and care that distinguishes everything produced by this management visible in every department.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Leigh Murray’s benefit, on Monday evening, must have been a bumper. How the orchestra contrived to play in the little slip of room allotted to it after a row of stalls had encroached on its domain—how the dense mass contrived to breathe in the pit, and the denser crowd to see in the gallery—is the matter of wonder. And yet they must have been quite at their ease; for everybody waited until the end, and applauded most heartily until the very last minute. The ever-attractive “Lady of Lyons” was the play; and Mr. Leigh Murray as *Claude Melnotte* treated us with a most finished and effective delineation of the character. His youth alone gave him a great advantage over all the other representatives of the part that we have seen; but, in addition to this, his acting was of the highest order—marked throughout by the extreme of intelligence and educated judgment; exceedingly powerful in the more intense scenes, but always natural and impressive. It may be readily imagined that Mrs. Stirling’s performance of *Pauline Deschappelles* was most graceful and womanly. The struggles of her affection and pride were exquisitely portrayed; and she shared the honours of the evening with Mr. Leigh Murray.

A gentleman named Edwards, said to have been lately in the Guards, made a melancholy attempt to play *Charles the Second* here, on Friday. The performance was bad even for an amateur, and it is to be hoped that the ridicule he encountered will serve to turn his thoughts from adopting the stage as a profession, if such is his intention.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The opening of this establishment is postponed from this evening (Saturday) to Monday next, owing to the preparations for the new ballet of the “Amazons,” which will be produced with great splendour, under the direction of M. Barrez. Mdlle. Plunkett will be the chief *danseuse*. Wallace’s popular opera of “Maritana” will introduce the two *débutantes*, Miss Wallace and Miss Eliza Nelson, the latter sustaining Miss Poole’s part of the boy *Lorenzo*. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Borani will perform their original characters. On Tuesday night Mr. Travers, who has been added to the list of tenors, will make his first appearance as the *Chevalier* in Balfe’s “Bondman,” in which Miss Romer will resume her original part.

A letter has been written by Mr. Bunn to the different papers, stating that his inability to form a company for the performance of the legitimate drama arose from the extravagant terms demanded by those *artistes* to whom he applied, including Mr. Anderson, Miss Helen Faucit, and others, coupled with the absurd conditions also attached thereto. More than double the salaries paid to Mrs. Siddons and Edmund Kean were coolly demanded by actors comparatively unattractive, and only occupying a leading position from the dearth of dramatic talent at the present day.

Franconi’s equestrian *troupe*, from the Cirque National in the Champs Elysées, have arrived in England, and are announced to appear at the Liverpool Amphitheatre on Monday next. All the favourites of last season will appear, together with several new performers.

Mr. Frank Mathews has been engaged in the company selected for the approaching theatricals at Windsor Castle. He will play the *Admiral* in Kenney’s comedy of “Sweethearts and Wives.”

Mr. Emery has been engaged by Mr. Shepherd for the Surrey company, which is to be entirely re-formed, none of the old staff, we believe, remaining. The lessee is about to take a tour through the provinces, to judge himself of the capabilities of the different country actors, and secure such as may be available.

Madame Celeste and Mr. Webster have been playing to overflowing houses at Birmingham. They are now at Liverpool, but return to Birmingham on Monday for a few nights, whence Mr. Webster comes up to open the Haymarket Theatre, which is being decorated by Mr. Sang; and great alterations are being made, with a view to the comfort and convenience of the audience, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Manby.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The Amateur Dramatic Performance at the Strand Theatre will take place on Wednesday next. The proceeds will be devoted to the enlargement of the library.

ONE LAW FOR IRELAND, AND ANOTHER FOR ENGLAND.—The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* makes the following just observations relative to the preliminary discussion on Smith O’Brien’s trial:—“In the one country there are ten days allowed to an accused man to prepare his defence; in the other but half that time. In the one country the defendant is enabled, of right, to investigate the character of those who are to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence, and to learn the history of the witnesses upon whose testimony his life is to be staked, and he is given ten days for the prosecution of those inquiries; in the other he is taken by surprise, and, without a minute’s notice, placed in charge of jurors, and at the mercy of witnesses whose names he may never even have heard of until the moment when he sees them acting as his judges or accusers. In the one country, again, the man accused of treason can preemptorily set aside thirty-five jurors, in the other he can challenge but twenty. These differences between the points of law in the two kingdoms ought, as it seems to most men here, to be removed as soon as possible, and it is certainly thought by no one to have been wise to challenge public observation of them at the present moment. Many, indeed, are of opinion that in a case as peculiar in its features as that now sub *judice*, it would have been a much more likely way to attain the proper end of justice to have fairly tried the powers of the Constitution (after it was determined to oppose law to war), by allowing to the prisoner every indulgence in *favorem vite* which English law or custom would have awarded to him. This, however, was not done; on the contrary, every advantage was rigidly used by the Crown lawyers, with the result, natural under such circumstances, of creating considerable sympathy for the object of their prosecution. With such a feeling existing against him, the public prosecutor began the examination of his witnesses on Saturday, and, although he did not fail so far in supporting the case he had stated, that day’s proceedings have materially strengthened the impression on the public mind—by corroborating the suspicion, for some time prevalent, that, however sound the theory may be that English laws are ‘made for every degree,’ yet that in Irish practice there is one degree in society exempted from their operation—that, however grave may have been the crimes of the prisoners now upon their trial, these are but the scape-goats for other and more dangerous criminals.”

FIRE, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Monday, two fires broke out in London, which were not subdued until property valued at several thousand pounds was totally consumed. The first fire occurred shortly before three o’clock, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Liverpool-road, Islington. A policeman, seeing smoke issuing from the upper windows, raised an alarm, and aroused the chapel keepers, who were sleeping in the house adjoining the vestry. That had hardly been accomplished, when huge sheets of flame burst through the front and side windows, and it became apparent that the chapel was doomed to destruction; great fears being, at the same time, entertained for the safety of the houses in Burford-terrace and Barford-street, immediately contiguous. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society’s fire-escape arrived, but the smoke was so dense that it was with difficulty the adjoining houses could be entered. The conductor of the escape, however, placed his machine against the house nearest the chapel, and, having mounted the same, he entered the building, and succeeded in bringing two children down in safety. By seven o’clock the firemen succeeded in getting the fire out, but not before the chapel, which was one of the largest in London, and termed the head place of worship in the circuit, was totally destroyed. The estimated loss is under £5000. During the period the above fire was raging, another, almost as disastrous, broke out at No. 417, Strand, in the occupancy of Mr. W. Sheppard, beer-slop-keeper. From the close proximity of this house to the Adelphi Theatre, that popular place of amusement, as well as the surrounding buildings, appeared likely to suffer. In a brief period, twelve brigade engines, with those of the County and West of England, attended, when it was found that the ground-floor and the whole of the staircase, as well as the shooting gallery of Mr. Stocker, were in a blaze. The engines were soon in full operation; but, in spite of the torrents of water thrown over the flames, they continued to travel most furiously, and having communicated with the house below, to Mr. Matthews, licensed victualler, considerable damage was done to it before the fire could be arrested in that quarter. By strenuous exertions the flames were eventually subdued, but not before much property was totally destroyed.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

On Saturday last, the proceedings in the prosecution and defence in these protracted trials having been brought to a close on the previous evening, Mr. Baron Platt delivered his charge to the Jury, in the course of which his lordship having read to the jury the third section of the Crown and Government Security Bill, said the prisoners were charged in the indictment, which contained four counts, with having conspired to levy war against the Sovereign of these realms. The first of those counts charged them with intending, designing, and combining to levy war against the Queen; and if from the evidence it appeared that the designs of the prisoners were directed more against the Government than the Queen, that made no difference at all, for the intention of levying war against the Government, to compel them to depart from the course they were taking and change their measures, was, in fact, a levying war against the whole State. The second count charged the prisoners with conspiring to resist the police, the soldiers, and the power of the authorities. The third count charged them with intending to burn and destroy police stations, railway stations, and other public buildings; and the fourth count, that they had enrolled themselves as members of certain illegal and secret societies, corresponding with each other, contrary to the law. Such was the charge upon which the three persons were placed at the bar—such was the intention imputed to them; and, as regarded the evidence, if the jury considered even one overt act fairly and fully proved, that was sufficient to show that. If the evidence satisfied the Jury that such was their intention in becoming members of these societies, and that, in providing themselves with arms, the object of these men was to assist in the dismemberment of the empire, to destroy the constitutional institutions of the country, or to sever the union existing between this country and Ireland, that amounted to an intention, in the words of the Act, to depose the Queen from the name, title, and Royal dignity of the Imperial Crown, and the first count was made out. It had been said that this was high treason, but with that the Jury had nothing whatever to do. It was an offence against a modern Act of Parliament, and would be dealt with as such, though it would be much better if in modern Acts of Parliament modern language was used instead of the antique language of older statutes. The learned Judge went on to say that there was a wide difference between a body of men collecting and proceeding to burn down a manufactory to gratify private revenge for some supposed offence, and attempting to bring force in opposition to the Government. The one fell far short of the other, which was, in fact, an attempt to excite a hostile insurrection against the authorities, and that amounted to a levying of war against the Queen. In reference to the evidence of Powell, the learned Judge said that it would be the duty of the Jury to watch with great suspicion the testimony of an accomplice given under circumstances such as in the present case, and they would carefully consider whether such evidence was corroborated to such an extent as that doubt could no longer be entertained. The Jury must consider, not the circumstances in the evidence alone to which taint was imputed, but, in connexion with these, they must consider those circumstances that spoke for themselves, and which of themselves defied refutation, in order to weigh them carefully against the impugned evidence. If these latter circumstances were proved so as to satisfy a reasoning mind that the statements of the accomplice must be true, then it was an idle mockery of justice to say that such evidence ought not to be fully and effectually acted upon. In recapitulating the evidence, when the learned Judge came to that part of Powell's evidence wherein it was stated that Mullins put it to the delegates at the meeting at the Lord Denman, yes or no, whether they would come out and fight, and all but Ferdinand and another answered in the affirmative, his Lordship said that if it were false that such a proposition had been put to the meeting as stated by Powell, why was not Ferdinand called to say so? Ferdinand was not incriminated, and he could easily have been produced to contradict on his oath the statement of Powell. It was for them to say whether there were not very material facts in support of the charge, and to consider whether they satisfied them, in connexion with the direct testimony of the accomplices, of the guilt of either or all the prisoners. No man ought to be convicted unless the Jury were perfectly satisfied of his guilt; but, on the other hand, if the evidence did satisfy them of that fact, they ought not to pause in performing their duty to their country, by declaring so by their verdict.

The Jury retired at five minutes to four o'clock, and at five minutes to five they again came into court, and the prisoners Cuffey, Lacey, and Fay were placed at the bar. The foreman then gave a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners upon the whole charge.—The prisoners did not appear at all surprised at the verdict, and did not manifest the least emotion.

Baron Platt then ordered Dowling, who was convicted on Monday, to be sent for, and he was placed by the side of the other prisoners.

Each of the prisoners having made some observations relative to their intentions not being of a criminal nature, &c., Baron Platt said—Prisoners at the bar, William Dowling, William Lacey, Thomas Fay, and William Cuffey, you have been tried by two Juries of your country—you, William Dowling, by one, and the other prisoners by another; and they have arrived at the only conclusion that could be come to by twelve upright and reasonable gentlemen upon the evidence that had been adduced before them—that you were guilty of the offences with which you were charged. There can be no doubt—it is quite clear—that you intended to levy war against the Queen, to compel her, by force and arms, to alter her counsels; and, with regard to you, William Dowling, it is evident that your object in joining with the others was to dismember the empire and separate Ireland by force and arms from this country. What right had you to set up your understanding against the experience of mankind and the result of ancient wisdom? You have chosen to call that which the Constitution of this country has branded as felony, patriotism. Was it patriotism for a number of people to conspire in secret and to endeavour to carry out the misery, wretchedness, and spoil, projected by them, at their meeting on the 15th of August? Could it be said that devoting a peaceful city to flames, destroying innocent citizens, taking possession of the Government by force and bloodshed, was patriotism? The law said that such acts were acts of felony; and nothing could be more clear than that they were so. It is lamentable to find that persons of education, apparently possessing feelings of manly energy and independence, should have lent themselves to such proceedings with such a desperate object. The Jury have found that you were guilty of the crime laid to your charge, and no one who has heard the evidence can doubt, after the proceedings at the meeting on the 15th of August, that you intended, on the following day, when the shades of night descended upon this unfortunate metropolis, that a scene of murder, firing, and robbery should have filled this unhappy city, and that you intended to have assumed the government of the country, and have governed it as you pleased. You have been convicted of this most daring defiance of the law, and the Court would not be doing its duty either to the law or to the country, if, when such an offence was clearly established, it did not make a most severe example of all those who were brought within the pale of the law. I therefore feel it my duty to order that you be severally transported beyond the seas, to such place as her Majesty by the advice of her Privy Council shall direct and appoint, for the term of your natural lives.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock. On Monday, John Shaw, the person who was convicted in the early part of the session, of sedition, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into recognisances, himself in £100, with two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years, and, as in the other cases, to be further imprisoned until the fine was paid and the sureties entered into.

J. Ritchie, J. Sheppard, W. Gurney, J. Richardson, Alfred Abel, G. Greenslade, W. Burn, Henry Small, Henry Argue, Charles Young, T. Jones, P. Martin, E. Scadding, and J. Snowball, indicted for being in a conspiracy to levy war against the Queen, were then brought to the bar.

Mr. Ballantine had a consultation with Ritchie, whom he appeared to defend, in which he urgently recommended him to plead guilty; and ultimately Ritchie acted upon the advice of his counsel, and pleaded guilty to the charge of felony. The other prisoners were then called upon to plead in the usual manner, when Gurney, Abel, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Jones, Young, and Argue pleaded guilty, and Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, and Small, not guilty.

The Attorney-General said that, with regard to the five prisoners who had pleaded not guilty, he should not press the case against them, further than requiring them to be bound in their own recognisances to appear and stand their trial if they were called upon to do so. With regard to Greenslade and Burn, he might say that, immediately they were taken, they gave full information of everything they had to do in the matter to Government. The prisoner Small, it appeared, had also gone to the house where he was apprehended, under the impression that he was to hear a lecture, and, he believed, was not aware of what was going on.

Mr. Parry begged to be allowed to explain, on behalf of Burn and Greenslade, that the information alluded to by the Attorney-General was solely in reference to their own movements. With regard to the alleged conspiracy, they had always denied all knowledge of it.

The Attorney-General said that was the case, and was what he intended to state.

Mr. Parry: They have always strongly denied having anything to do with the proceedings of the conspiracy.

The prisoners were then taken from the bar; and Charles Taylor, W. Poole, George Cox, T. Herbert, W. Winspere, Charles Gibbs, Thomas Irons, James Prowton, Hugh Conway, Samuel Morgan, Alexander Harby, and S. Harby, were placed at the bar, on a like indictment. Of these prisoners, Poole, Herbert, Winspere, Irons, Prowton, Conway, and Morgan pleaded guilty—the others, not guilty.

The Attorney-General said, that, for various reasons, which he need not mention, he felt justified in taking the same course with regard to those prisoners who had pleaded not guilty in the present case, as he had done with those who had pleaded guilty in the last case.

The prisoners were then removed. The prisoner Ritchie was first placed at the bar; and then sentenced to be transported for life.

The other prisoners, Abel, Gurney, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Winspere, Prowton, Conway, Morgan, Young, Jones, Argue, Poole, Herbert, and Irons, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment for misdemeanor, were, with the exception of the three last-named, condemned to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years, and in addition to pay a fine of £10 to the Queen, and to enter into their own recognisance in the sum of £100, with two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years, and to be further imprisoned until the fines were paid and the sureties entered into. The prisoners Poole, Herbert, and Irons were sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with the same fines and sureties.

Sheppard, Richardson, Greenslade, Burn, Taylor, Cox, Gibbs, Alexander and Samuel Harby, Wilson, and Small, were then brought up, and having entered into their own recognisance in the sum of £50, to appear and take their trials if called upon to do so, they were discharged from custody.

The whole of the business being thus concluded, the Court adjourned to Monday, October 23.



IRELAND.

MORE ARRESTS.—Mr. Robin Lambkin, a town-councillor of the borough, was arrested in Cork on Friday week, under the act for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This gentleman fled from Cork a few months since, and proceeded to Boulogne, where he remained for some time; but supposing that all danger was over, he recently returned home. He was walking with his wife and child on Patrick's Bridge, when the arrest took place; he was president of one of the Confederate Clubs in Cork. He is now in the same prison (in Cork) with Mr. Denny Lane and the Messrs. Varian. Mr. Barry, editor of the *Cork Reporter*, is confined in the county gaol. Three sympathisers from America (natives of Ireland) have also, with some other parties, been arrested.

THE ESCAPE OF MR. DOHENY.—The correspondent of the *Freeman* at Clonmel gives the following particulars of the escape of Mr. Doheny, notwithstanding which many persons say he is yet in Ireland:—"Letters have been received from this gentleman, announcing his safe arrival in France, and giving some of the particulars of the latter part of his sojourn in this country, which, were it not that our informant does not feel himself at liberty to communicate them at length, would possess much interest. We have, however, learned that the last fortnight which Mr. Doheny spent in Ireland was passed in the West Riding of the county of Cork, in the district extending between Macroom, Gougane, Barra, and Dumanaway, and occasionally further westward. The disguise he wore was the ordinary dress of a peasant of the humblest class, with his whiskers shaved off, and his hair cut close. On one occasion, when the police were fairly on his track, and had made a very close search for him, he was enjoying a good supper in the house of a poor man not twenty yards from where his pursuers were consulting as to what direction they should try next. Having finished his meal, he got a glass of punch, and retired to rest. Next day he moved to another part of the country, distant about 24 miles. Here he made himself known to a person, who supplied him with a change of linen, and offered him money, which, however, he declined, stating he did not require it, and in a day or two after he proceeded to the city of Cork as a common carman, passing along the high road seated on the shafts of his car, with the reins cords and whip in his hand, no one in his company, and only a piece of oil sailcloth or canvass on the cart, as if to cover the goods he was going to fetch. In this manner he passed numerous police-stations along the road, without attracting the least notice from the green-coated gentry who occupied them, and arrived in Cork late in the evening, and put up his horse and cart at a stage where some other person took charge of them. Next day he sailed as an ordinary deck passenger in the steamer for London, from whence, after applying to some Irish people who formerly lived in Cashel, for shelter, and receiving it for one night, he made his way to Boulogne. Here he was recognised by Mr. O'Dwyer, barrister, but his recognition there did not much alarm him. A few days afterwards he proceeded to Paris, from which place his last letters to Ireland were dated."

THE STATE TRIALS.

On Thursday se'night the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., for High Treason, was opened at Clonmel, before Lord Chief Justice Blackburne and Chief Justice Doherty.

The Judges took their seats at eleven o'clock; and within a few minutes every part of the court was filled. The Countess of Donoughmore sat in the Sheriff's box, near the Judges; Lady Osborne and several other ladies were in the Sheriff's gallery; but neither Lady O'Brien nor Mrs. O'Brien was present.

Sir Lucius O'Brien and the Rev. Edward O'Brien (brothers of the prisoner), Lord Hawarden, and Lord Dudley Stuart, and also Mr. Sergeant Sheehy of the English bar, were in the body of the court. General McDonald was in the Sheriff's gallery.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Scott, Q.C., Mr. Sausse, and Mr. Lynch, were the counsel for the Crown; Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, appeared for the prisoner.

Before Mr. O'Brien was called upon to plead, the prisoners Tyne, Orchard, and O'Donnell, were brought up, and Mr. O'Callaghan was assigned as counsel for each of them. Upon their retiring, Mr. O'Brien came to the front of the dock, and stood for some minutes leaning against the rail. He was then accommodated with a seat. He was perfectly composed, and nodded familiarly to Dr. Gray, who sat near the dock.

The entire day, up to seven o'clock in the evening, when the Court rose, was consumed in disposing of technical objections raised by the prisoner's counsel relative to such points as the prisoner's right to a copy of the Jury panel and a list of the witnesses against him, and the postponement of the trial until he had obtained both. Those objections were overruled. Then, on the reception of a plea put in by the prisoner, triers were appointed to inquire whether the Jurors' book, if book there were, had not been framed in compliance with the statutory enactments; and, in the next place, whether the panel was fairly and impartially arrayed between the Crown and the prisoner. On the first point, they found a verdict in the affirmative; and on the second, respecting which it was alleged on the part of the prisoner that in all former panels, for the last three years, two-thirds had been invariably Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics, and that that was considered a satisfactory proportion; but, in the present panel, out of 288 names, 118th only consisted of Roman Catholics, and many of those men who were eulogised at the last commission, by the Lord Chief Justice, for the just performance of their duty, were purposely struck off to save the Attorney-General the pain of telling them to stand by, as they came to the table to be sworn. The triers declared their verdict in favour of the Sheriff's panel, as being an impartial one.

On Friday, after some challenges on the part of the prisoner were allowed, the following Jury was nominated:—R. M. S. Monsergh, foreman; E. C. Moore, R. A. Gason, J. Going, John Lloyd, J. Perry, J. Russell, E. Pennetather, T. Sadler, J. Tuthill, S. Monsergh, and C. Going.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he and his learned friend wished all the witnesses to leave the court.

The Attorney-General had no objection; but one gentleman, Mr. Hodges, was also engaged on the part of the Government to report the proceedings on this occasion. General McDonald also was summoned by the Crown, as well as Major Brownrigg, and it could hardly be necessary for them to leave. He saw in court another gentleman, Mr. O'Hara, who was summoned by the Crown, but, like the other witnesses, he had no control over him.

Mr. Smith O'Brien: I do not object to General McDonald or Major Brownrigg, but I do object to Mr. Hodges being present. He attended all our meetings, representing himself to be simply a reporter, and prepared to prove only that certain words were uttered. He now comes forward and swears that the words so uttered were seditious and treasonable. I apprehend, therefore, that his character differs from that of an ordinary reporter, and I cannot think that his report would be a fair report.

The Attorney-General: Mr. Hodges is to be examined to prove reports of speeches of which he took notes. He would be our first witness.

Mr. Hodges said he could retire, as his son would take a note of this trial.

Mr. Whiteside: We ask that the ordinary rule may be followed.

The Lord Chief Justice intimated that there was no established rule for his withdrawal.

The Prisoner: I am overruled by the Court, but I do not acquiesce in it.

Mr. Hodges then withdrew, it being arranged that his son and a gentleman named M'Dermott (both of whom are also witnesses for the Crown) should remain for the purpose of reporting the proceedings in this trial.

Mr. Lynch, the junior counsel for the Crown, opened the pleadings. The prisoner, he said, was charged with high treason. The indictment contained six counts: the first five charged the prisoner with raising and levying war against the Queen; the sixth charged him with a conspiracy to bring and put to death the Queen. The first count found that the prisoner and others named in the indictment did on the 17th of July of this year, and on divers other days between that and the 30th, at Ballinagarry, traitorously levy and make war against the Queen; and, further, that on that occasion they marched through divers towns, villages, and lands, and erected certain obstructions to prevent the march of her Majesty's forces; that they assaulted a number of constables, made a warlike attack at Ballinagarry, and fired on a large body of constables there assembled. The second count charged a similar offence at Mullinahone on the 26th of July; the third a similar offence at Killeanna on the 28th of July; the fourth a similar offence at Farrinroy on the 29th of July; and the fifth was a general count of assembling in arms: the sixth count charged the prisoner with compassing the death of the Queen, and laid down seven overt acts unnecessary to be stated as evidence of that conspiracy.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury, detailing the proceedings of the Irish Confederation previous to the late outbreak, and narrating all the leading features of that unfortunate affair, long since familiar to the public.

Mr. Hodges, the Government reporter, was then examined to prove the delivery of certain speeches on various occasions by Mr. O'Brien.

General McDonald examined.—Was in command in a part of Tipperary at

LARGE SPOT ON THE SUN.

THE accompanying figure represents a very large spot recently upon the sun. The drawing was made on the 20th September, when the spot was nearly in the centre of the sun's disc. Each division of the lower accompanying scale corresponds to 1000 miles; and the sun's radius drawn to the same scale would be 10½ inches. The breadth of the spot is about 60,000 miles, and its whole surface about sixteen times the size of the earth.

The spot has been distinctly visible to the eye, defended by a smoked or coloured glass, without the assistance of a telescope. It is the largest spot which has been observed for some years.

[This spot was watched whilst it passed across the sun's disc; it disappeared at the western edge of the sun some days since.—EDITOR.]

SIR JAMES ROSS'S EXPEDITION.—The latest dates from the expedition of Captain Sir J. Ross, in the *Enterprise*, with the *Investigator*, Capt. Bird, were from Whale Island, and came down to the 29th June. We have now intelligence from the expedition to the 12th of July, at which time the ships were at Uppernavick, Davis's Straits, up to which time nothing had been heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. They had not seen any pieces of wreck, nor, with their most diligent and indefatigable researches, had they been able to discover the slightest clue to the fate of those whom they are especially seeking after.

the time of the insurrection, and at the beginning of last August saw Mr. O'Brien after his arrest at Thurles. It was about nine o'clock. [Identified him.] Saw Mr. O'Brien give up a number of papers, keys, and a quantity of other articles; took a handkerchief in which Mr. O'Brien had deposited those articles, and put them in a despatch-box, which he delivered to Captain Inman, 41st Regiment, acting for Government. They were put under cover and were sent with the keys. Had never seen them since. [Identified the documents produced as those found on Mr. O'Brien.]

Cross-examined.—There were a great number of soldiers present in Thurles. Mr. O'Brien had just £10 16s. 2d. on his person when he was captured.

The General then withdrew, and the Court adjourned at a quarter past six. On Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the trial was resumed. The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution:—Captain Inman, 41st Regiment, who was entrusted, by General McDonald, with the packet of letters found on Mr. Smith O'Brien after his arrest at Thurles; Mr. Gore Jones, the stipendiary magistrate; Sub-Inspector Cox; Constable Mulroone; Mr. T. Burke, an extra clerk in Mr. Redington's office, who deposed to having received the letters found in Mr. O'Brien's portmanteau; Mr. Allison, Deputy-Governor of Kilmahnam Gaol; Mr. W. O'Hara, who identified a letter as being in the handwriting of Mr. O'Brien; Mr. Franklin, moneyer of the Provincial Bank of Limerick; Mary Anne Keeley, sister-in-law of Mr. Halpin, late Secretary to the Irish Confederation; James Stephenson Dobbin, an ill-favoured fellow, formerly a member of the Redmond O'Neil Club, who underwent a long and searching cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner; Mr. Blake, county inspector of constabulary, and several other witnesses whose testimony was comparatively unimportant. The Jury were then locked up for the night, and the Court adjourned till Monday morning.

On Monday several witnesses were, in the first instance, examined with respect to the proceedings at Killeenale, Mullinahone, and Ballinagarry, on the days preceding the transactions at the Widow Cornie's house. Some of the persons examined were inhabitants of those places; and with a few exceptions this class of witnesses indicated by their manner that the business in which they were engaged on the present occasion was not exactly suited to their inclinations. Some of them declared their inability to identify Mr. O'Brien, and two men pre-emptorily declined to be sworn or to give evidence. They were committed for their contumacy. Some persons connected with the collieries were next examined; and at six o'clock, on the application of Mr. O'Brien, the Court adjourned to the following morning.

TUESDAY.—The remaining evidence on the part of the Crown was adduced to-day, and the case for the prosecution was brought to a close. The greatest interest was exhibited in the proceedings; and from the commencement to the end the Court was densely crowded.

Mr. O'Brien's appearance was in general composed, but towards the latter part of the day he was more anxious than he had yet appeared during the trial.

Among the evidence adduced was that of Inspector Trant. He made his appearance on the table in his uniform. He is a gray-haired, elderly man, with a bold, determined bearing; and his evidence, which was given with rapidity and clearness, was listened to with the most marked attention by the bar and audience. Having been sworn, he made the following statement, in reply to the questions of Mr. Sausse:—"I am sub-inspector of police for the county of Kilkenny. Last July I was stationed at the town of Callan. I remember proceeding on the 29th of July to Ballinagarry, having got orders from the county inspector.

Mr. Whiteside (interrupting witness): I have just one caution to give you, Mr. Trant: be good enough not to say one word of the orders given to you by other people. This will save trouble.

The witness continued: I left Callan on Saturday, July 29th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and arrived near to Ballinagarry some time close to 1 o'clock. The party under my command consisted of 46 men. After I had passed through the village of Ballinagarry, I observed great crowds of people following me along the road and going along the fields on the left of my party. When I had advanced about two miles beyond Ballinagarry, towards the Commons, I observed great crowds in my front coming down from all the hills, and heard shrill whistling among them. There was a road to my right then, which, on inquiry, I found led to Kilkenny. When I saw the crowds I immediately wheeled my party up the road towards my right. We ascended the hill nearly a mile. The people behind us, from Ballinagarry, took the country on the right; those who had been going in the fields parallel to us took to our rear; and those on the Commons closed in on our left, so that we were almost surrounded. I perceived that several of the people had pikes and guns, but I could not form an idea of their numbers. It would be impossible to count those who had guns and pikes on the trail; but wherever my eye rested, I perceived people with them. About this time I observed a slated house in advance; and on seeing it I ordered my men, who had been marching in columns of four, to break and take possession of it, and, if refused admission, to march into it. My men ran for the house, and I followed them. As my men were getting to it, I had an opportunity of observing the people; they were surrounding us. Just as I gave the order to break, a shot was fired on my left from the crowd. I looked round and saw the man who fired (the smoke being around him at the time), about eighty or a hundred yards on my left. The crowd were then behind, at each side of us, and following in our rear. Most of them were running as my men advanced, and in two or three minutes more they would have cut us off from the house. The people made all the haste they could to do so, but my men got into the house. When I arrived there, I was last, the men having got in before me, and I immediately turned my horse round by the stables of the house. I then directed the men to turn all the things they could get against the windows and to secure the doors. While in the act of securing the house, it was surrounded by the people. I was proceeding up-stairs in order to see what arrangements they were making, to strengthen the upper rooms, when I heard a voice from the rear call for the officer. I went to the lobby window to the man who wanted me. He was unarmed. He put up his hands and said to me, "For God's sake, let there be no firing. We want to make peace." I replied, "If the people do not fire, we shall not fire; but, if a shot is fired from the outside, we shall fire as long as a cartridge or a man remains." Nothing further was said by the man outside. The voice to which I allude said, "Tell Mr. Trant, Mr. O'Brien is here." It was called to me by one of my own party. I came down and went to the window, when I was informed Mr. O'Brien had been, but he had disappeared. I went back up-stairs again, and was again called to, that Mr. O'Brien was there and wished to see me; I replied, "If so, let him come round to the window." He would not do so. Immediately after that I heard a crash of stones and shots from without. The window was smashed. I instantly gave the order to fire, and the firing commenced. It continued about an hour from the time the first shot was fired. The firing was going on for a considerable time.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Were there many persons about the house?—I should say that upon nearing the house they were about 65 to 1; or about 3000.

Mr. Moore: Were you able to form any opinion as to the quantity of arms?—Wherever my eye rested I saw armed men approaching the house, but I could not form any opinion as to the quantity.

Examination continued: They had possession of the out-offices, and I heard a double-barrelled gun fired. I could hear the double barrels go; the shots passed through the lobby window, raking the stairs and passing through the front window. I heard throughout shots from the outside as well as from within, the whole time the firing was going on, except towards the latter part. I did not hear any outside for five minutes before our last shots were fired. After the stones were thrown I heard shots.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Can you form any estimate of the number of shots fired outside?—I could not. I heard shots outside all through, as well as from within.

Lord Chief Justice Blackburne: Was the firing continuous and uninterrupted? It was continuous for about a quarter of an hour. For a third of the time it was very brisk.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty: Do you say there were 5 shots or 50 outside?—I should suppose more than 200 from without. I should suppose so, but I cannot speak with any certainty.

Mr. Justice Moore: Could you state the number of reports outside?—It is perfectly impossible.

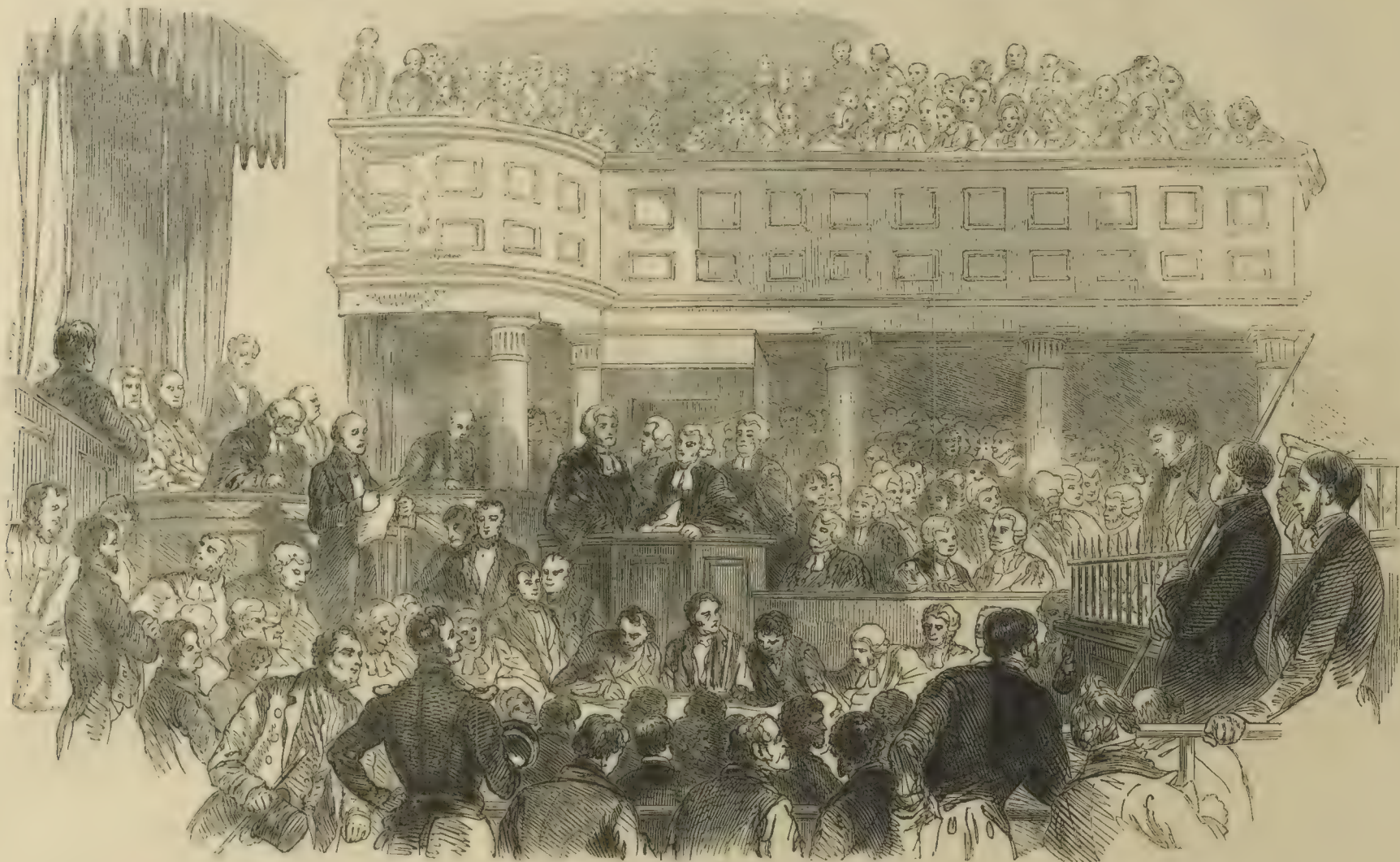
Would you undertake to say it did not exceed 50?—It exceeded 100, and I should say 200; but I cannot say with certainty, for I was in the front of the house, and the shots were going on in the flank as well as in front.

Examination continued.—After I saw Carrell I directed the house to be fortified. Carrell had been despatched with a letter from Kilkenny, and arrived after the firing had ceased.

A Jurymen: How many shots were fired by your party?—I served out 230 rounds to replace those that were fired.

Examination continued.—After fortifying the house I remained in the house two hours. About two hours and a quarter after the firing had ceased, Sub-Inspector Cox and his party arrived from Cashel. It was then about a quarter past 5 o'clock. I saw three or four men approaching as I looked through the loophole at the back, and I fired a single shot.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.



OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, AT CLONMEL.



ROOM TO WHICH THE JURY RETIRE.

A lengthened cross-examination by Mr. Whiteside elicited nothing of interest. Thomas Moran, examined by the Attorney-General: Knew Smith O'Brien, saw him in the enclosure at the Widow Cormick's. He was leaning with his back to the wall between the gable and the window at which the police were stationed. After that he came to the window, and said, "We are all Irishmen, boys. I am Smith O'Brien, and as good a soldier as any of you. He then demanded our arms. Witness was one of the men who said they would part with their lives before they gave up their arms. He seemed disappointed. He got off the window-sill, and witness heard him say, "Slash away, boys, and slaughter the whole of them."

Mr. O'Brien here exclaimed with abrupt vehemence—Don't you know you are swearing falsely when you swear that, sir?

Witness (turning round): No, I do not, sir.

Examination continued: How far was the prisoner from you when he said that?

Mr. O'Brien: Turn round and let me see your face when you are swearing that—

The Attorney-General (to the witness, who was about obeying the request): Do not stir—sit down in your place.

This brief incident created some sensation in the Court.

The witness, in continuation, stated, that immediately after these words were used he heard shouts from without. He could not tell how many. There were several attempts made to throw stones. The firing continued three-quarters of an hour. Saw a great number of people armed with guns. Did not see any one in the act of firing at or towards the house. There were about 500 men, armed with pikes, guns, and pitchforks. About thirty or forty had guns. A shot was fired about ten minutes before the police entered the house. Saw O'Donohue there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside: The fact O'Donohue was there was as true as anything else he had stated; any one who swore the reverse swore falsely. Would not swear anything untrue. The words he attributed to Mr. O'Brien were used in his information sworn on the 6th of September. When the police left Callan they expected to meet more men at Ballingarry. The shot of which he spoke was fired when the police turned to the right. There was another shot fired from the people when the police were crossing the ditch. There were two shots fired. Did not know at whom they were fired; they

did not hit any one. Saw several women and children with the people; the women were not making peace. Saw them gathering stones. Would shoot a woman if the firing was going on at the time. Did not know whether he would shoot a child or not. Would have shot women one after another if the firing was going on at the time. During the firing, Mr. Trant was up-stairs, but after it was over he came into the room several times. When Mr. O'Brien came to the window he dashed in the shutter, so that he was fully exposed, and if either party had fired at the time he must have been shot dead. He spoke civilly to the men. When refused the arms, he said, in a loud clear voice to the people, "Slash away, and slaughter them all." At that time there was a crowd of people around him, inside the wall, armed with blunderbusses. No shots were fired by the police at the time. Did not fire at Mr. O'Brien; if he

had come before witness at the time he would have shot him. Mr. O'Brien stood with one foot on the window-sill at the time. Witness's bayonet was within six inches of O'Brien's heart. At that time would have shot a man six inches from him even if unarmed.

Mr. Whiteside: Why did you not shoot him?

Witness: Because I could not—because I did not hear him making use—(here the witness stopped and hesitated.)

Mr. Whiteside, who had just sat down, started up and said, "Oh! you were about saying you did not hear the words Mr. O'Brien used?"

Witness became embarrassed, rubbed his head, and after a pause said, "No, I was not about saying so."

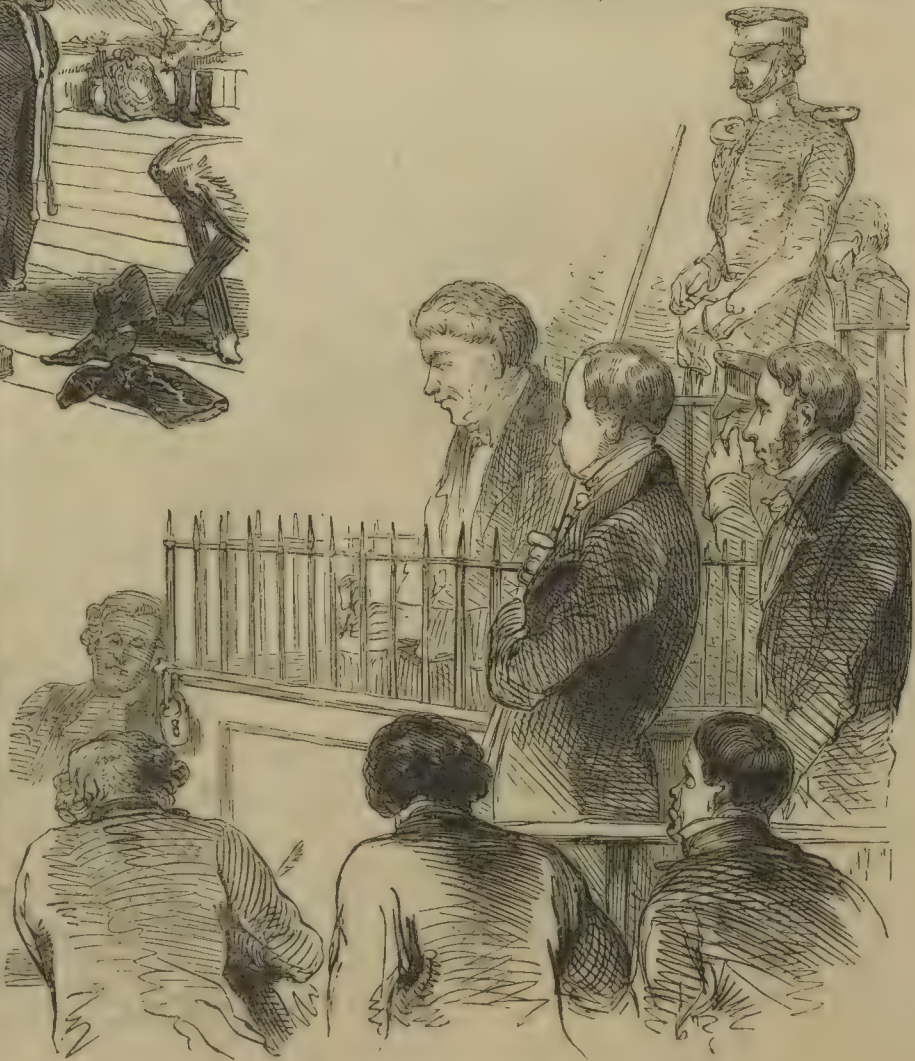
To the Jury: Fired several times; fired at a man. Saw a man in the act of pelting stones, and fired at him. Had not time to fire at Mr. O'Brien, not though my bayonet was within six inches of his breast. Mr. O'Brien said the words in a loud voice. The other men might have heard them. Witness was nearest to the window."

The case for the prisoner's defence was opened on Wednesday.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist, whom we dispatched to Clonmel, has sent us the accompanying view of the Opening of the Special Commission. The Court-House is large, and was not crowded, owing to the public having to obtain entrance by cards from the High Sheriff, which, however, were liberally given. Immediately in front of the Bench is the Dock, in which Mr. Smith O'Brien was seated, as shown in the sketch—writing, or taking notes from time to time, which he handed to his counsel, Mr. Whiteside, seated close beside him. Smith O'Brien seemed in nowise dejected, but rather the reverse. When suggesting to the Judges that they should take notes of points favourable to him, as well as against him, he showed the same quiet demeanour as usual.

The second illustration shows the ill-furnished room in which the Jury are locked up. This apartment adjoins the Grand Jury Room. Although it is as well catered for as "the Great Globe Hotel" can do, the Jury did not seem at all to relish their cheerless sleeping apartment. On our Artist's arrival having



MR. SMITH O'BRIEN, SKETCHED FROM THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

been mentioned to them, one of the Jurors suggested to him to make the Sketch. The third Engraving shows Smith O'Brien as he stood in the dock, sketched from the Reporters' side of the Court. James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., the present able and energetic defending counsel at the trial, is one of the many instances of men advancing in the law by their own unaided talent and perseverance. Mr. Whiteside was called to the Irish bar in 1830. His great qualifications as an advocate and cross-examining counsel brought him soon into notice on circuit, and he has since gradually risen into very extensive practice. His memorable defence of O'Connell in the State prosecutions made him a public man, and he now bids



MR. WHITESIDE, COUNSEL FOR MR. S. O'BRIEN.

fair to take the highest legal rank and honours in the Irish forum. Mr. Whiteside has recently published a tour in Italy, the result of a journey he lately undertook to recruit his health. The work is written with ability, and evinces acute observation and research into the present and past condition of the country.

THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL FROM SCOTLAND.

On the afternoon of the 28th ult., the Queen and Prince Albert left Balmoral for Aberdeen. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal.

From the time of quitting their Highland residence, throughout the whole extent of the road to Aberdeen, the reception of the Queen by the inhabitants was of the most gratifying description. The smallest villages on the route exhibited some token of loyalty and welcome. Triumphal arches were erected in many places through which the Royal cavalcade passed, and the public generally testified their joy at the presence of the Sovereign by every means in their power.

The Lord Provost of Aberdeen had received official intimation from Sir G. Grey that it was her Majesty's intention to leave Balmoral on Thursday afternoon, and embark at Aberdeen in the *Victoria* and *Albert* in the evening. The city was accordingly early abroad in its holiday dress; and long before the time fixed for her Majesty's arrival the streets were thronged with pedestrians from the country. In the afternoon the whole line of Union-street was decorated with flags and evergreens; the Royal standard was hoisted on the bartizan of the Town-house, and the ships in the harbour were decked in their gayest colours; the triumphal arch was freshened up, and the immense amphitheatre in front of the landing-place was re-decorated with garlands of flowers and evergreens, interspersed with variegated lamps. Around the arch, in elegant devices, nearly 1000 variegated lamps were hung; and there was a display of coloured lamps from the masts and yards of the ships in the dock.

At about seven o'clock the city bells were set to ring, which was the signal of her Majesty's approach. On entering the city boundary, her Majesty was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, who, after a loyal salutation and a gracious welcome, proceeded on the line immediately before the Royal cortege. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, occupied a close carriage, and were followed by the carriages of Sir G. Grey, and the members of her Majesty's suite. On arriving at the platform in the rear of the triumphal arch, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the members of Parliament for the city and county, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Sheriff and Convener of the county, and other official personages. A detachment of the 93d Highlanders lined the north side of the enclosed area at this platform, and both sides were guarded by special constables. The Queen was received on board the yacht by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and embarked on board the *Victoria* and *Albert* amid the most rapturous applause. The Royal party dined on board the yacht.

The arrangements were for the squadron to leave Aberdeen harbour at two o'clock on Friday morning, but the night was pitchy dark, and a strong wind blew from the north-west. A consultation was held early on Friday between Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Captain Cargill, and the pilots on board the various vessels, the result of which was the expression of an opinion that if the wind did not moderate at noon, it would not be altogether safe for her Majesty to attempt to leave the harbour. Accordingly, as the wind freshened up towards noon, her Majesty, at a quarter-past two on Friday afternoon, landed at Aberdeen, and proceeded to Perth by land, having arranged to pass the night at the George Hotel.

Her Majesty left Perth on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and travelled by special train on the Scottish Central and Edinburgh and Glasgow railways to Edinburgh, and thence by the Caledonian and Lancaster and by the Carlisle to Crewe. A telegraphic message had preceded the Royal train, announcing its approach, with orders to the station-master to prepare for her Majesty's reception, and to communicate to the proprietor of the Royal Hotel at Crewe the Queen's intention of making that establishment her resting-place for the night, and at seven o'clock on Saturday evening the Royal train arrived at the station at Crewe; and her Majesty, with the Prince and the youthful members of the Royal family, alighted, and were conducted to the hotel.

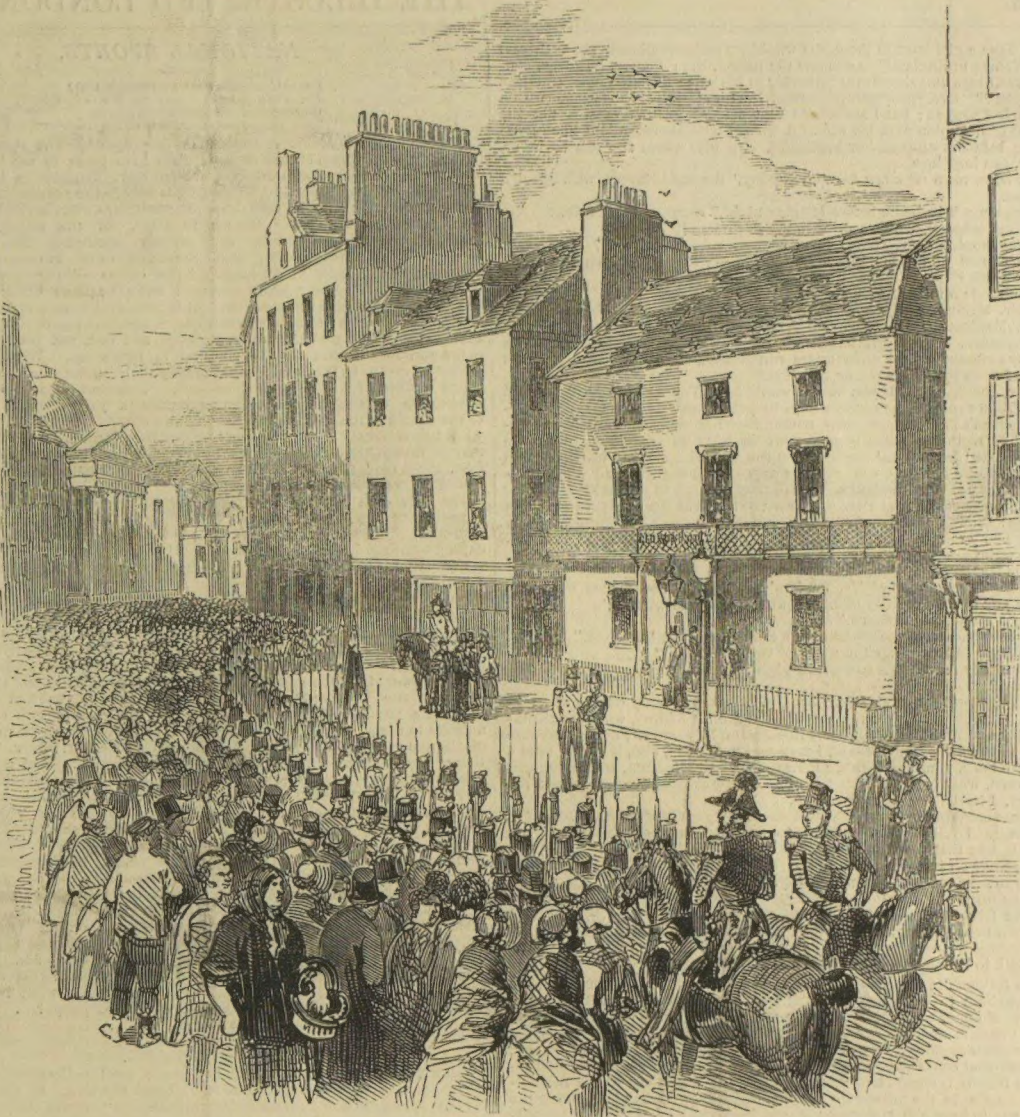
On Sunday morning her Majesty and suite left Crewe as early as six o'clock, and arrived at the Euston station at ten minutes past ten. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the principal authorities of the North-Western Railway, and appeared in no degree fatigued by their rapid journey of five hundred miles.

The illustration shows the Hotel at Perth. The authorities, we learn, were only apprised of her Majesty being expected about an hour or two before the Queen's arrival, so that there was little time for official arrangements. On her Majesty reaching the railway station, she waited with the greatest good-humour for nearly half-an-hour, until preparation was made for her conveyance to the hotel.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert left town for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, took their departure from Buckingham Palace at 20 minutes before 10 o'clock, in a carriage and four. The august party travelled to Gosport by the London and South-Western Railway, and arrived at Clarence-yard soon after 12 o'clock, where they were received by the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief, with their respective staffs, and a guard of honour, furnished by the Royal Marine Artillery. The shipping were dressed in colours, fired a Royal salute, and manned yards as her Majesty proceeded down the harbour in the *Fairy*. The garrison saluted as the Royal yacht passed the Platform Battery, and the *Powerful* as she passed Spithead.

On Tuesday morning the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked in the grounds and park at Osborne; and the younger branches of the Royal family and of their illustrious relations rode and drove as usual.



PERTH, FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Continued from page 205.)

CHAPTER V.

THE ACCEPTOR GETS OUT OF THE WAY.

HENRY PURSEY returned home on the evening of his interview with Macfum and Mr. Moss, with the consoling intelligence that he and his friend had arranged matters to their mutual satisfaction. In spite of Mrs. Pursey's affectionate assurance, that she could not believe anything he said now, Henry contrived to sleep that and six consecutive nights: on the seventh evening, however, he returned home in no enviable state of mind; and Mrs. Pursey was not long in discovering his anxiety. Whereupon he underwent a tedious cross-questioning upon the subject, which did not contribute to lighten his care. That evening he felt himself certainly not the "superior animal," for it was his duty to be the bearer of tidings of his own stupidity. He had that morning received the following letter from Macfum:—

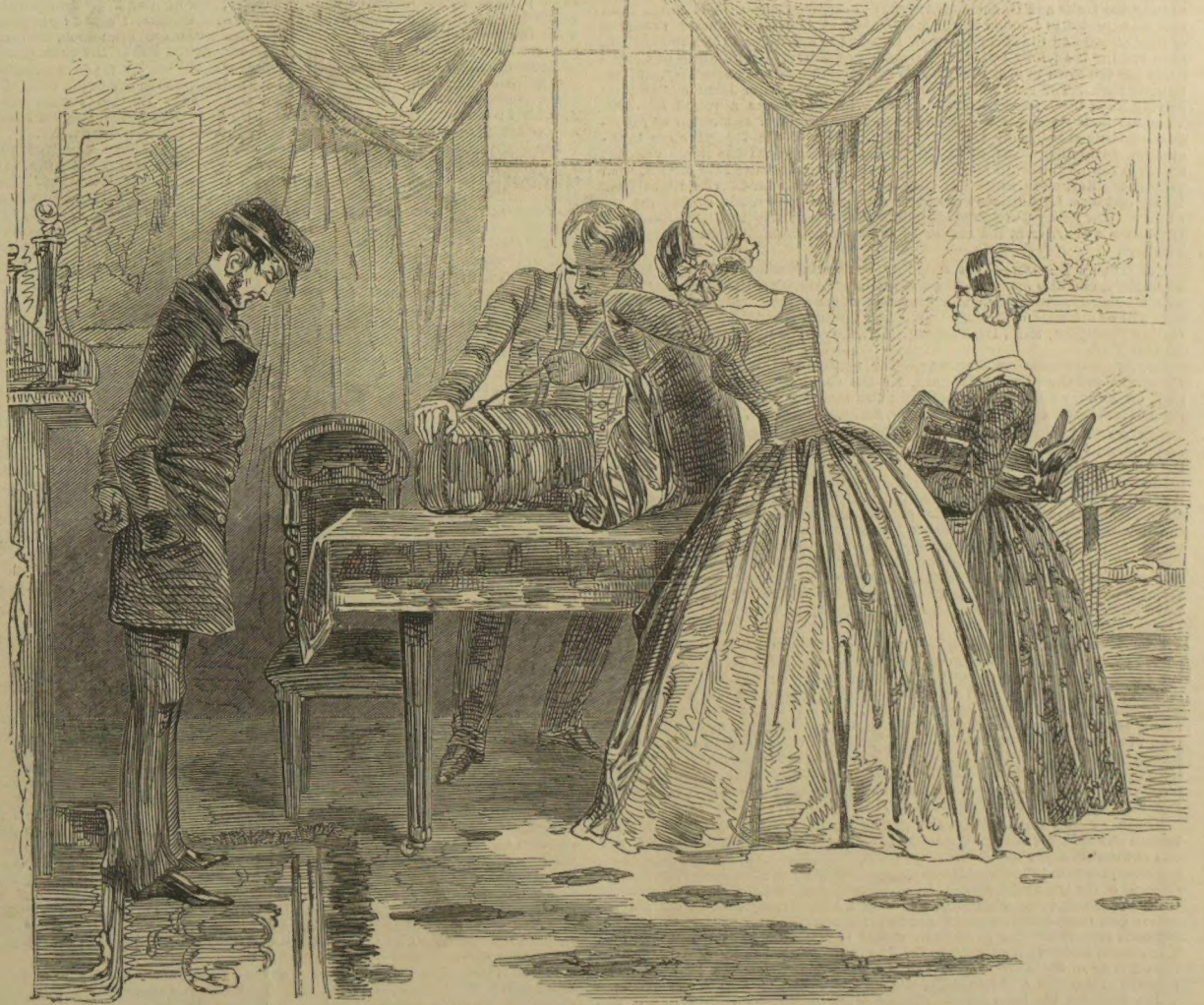
"MY DEAR PURSEY,—I have sad news to communicate. I cannot get the second bill cashed, and Moss refuses to accept it as payment for the first, of course. What the deuce is to be done? The bill is due to-morrow (Saturday). You had better get out of the way for a few days, till I can arrange the matter. My dear boy, I am exceedingly grieved that you should be put to this inconvenience on my account. The world is coming to a pretty state of things, is it not? when a gentleman can't get a bill for a paltry hundred cashed. Upon my

word, I am so tired of the rascalities and pettinesses of London, that I begin to have serious thoughts of putting a ring through my nose, eschewing paletots and trousers, being tattooed after an artistic design (as a parting gift to native talent), and settling upon the Orinoko with a few squaws and a calumet. Joking aside, I would earnestly advise you, my dear fellow, to take a run out of town for a day or two; and, depend upon it, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to effect an arrangement with that old sinner, Moss.—Yours, as ever, JULIUS MACFUM.

"Tell your wife and family to be careful how they open the street-door, as one of Moss' men will be lurking about; and if he gets in, it will play the deuce with you.—J. M."

Pursey had certainly an humiliating part to perform in communicating the purport of this letter to his wife. He stammered terribly as he began his recital; that is to say, he hinted a point, then blundered round about his meaning; for he dreaded the sarcasms which the discovery of the result of his acceptance to the bill would provoke from his shrewd spouse. He still had faith in his friend's integrity; but he could not now deny that he had acted foolishly in risking the happiness of himself and family to oblige a man who was a comparative stranger to him.

"Now, Henry, I must insist upon knowing the reason of this gloom. A woman has a right to her husband's confidence." Mrs. Pursey was an earnest advocate of the rights of woman, and was so fearful of being looked upon as the slave of her husband, that she opposed his opinions at every opportunity, and vindicated the independence of her sex, at the expense of her happiness as a wife. At every turn the rights of woman were flung in Pursey's teeth; and at length he declared that in his opinion the rights of married women appeared to be the privilege of tormenting, and abusing, and setting at defiance the life, the principles, and the commands of their lords and masters; and he, moreover, showed his sense of the fallacy of his wife's doctrines, by making an organ-boy a present of three volumes of Mrs. Ellis, which Mrs. Pursey had contrived to buy out of the housekeeping money. Mrs. Pursey declared that if it should be their mis-



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE ACCEPTOR GETS OUT OF THE WAY.

fortune to have a girl born to them, she would try and prevail upon the authoress of "The Women of England" to educate the little thing; Pursey, however, contented himself with this significant rejoinder to his wife's declared determination—"Will you?" Everybody complimented Pursey upon his marriage with a strong-minded woman; but I am afraid that self-congratulation was not the only result of his union with his wife. A woman who is ever intent upon measuring her intellect against her husband's, is a wife whom few can covet, or, possessing, can long love.

"I shall leave town for a few days on Sunday," declared Pursey, with affected carelessness.

"My dress won't be home before Monday night," suggested the wife.

"I can't see what that has to do with my excursion."

"Upon my word, Henry, things have come to a delightful pass! I never, in the whole course of my life, heard of such behaviour! And where are you going, may I ask?"

"I've not made up my mind yet. I'm going on business."

"With Mr. Macfum, I suppose," suggested Mrs. Pursey, pointedly.

"On Mr. Macfum's business, as you guess," continued the husband, with assumed composure. "In short, that little affair between myself and Macfum has accidentally assumed a most unfortunate complexion, and it is necessary for me to get out of the way for a week or ten days."

"My dear Henry, I told you how it would be! You stupid, good-natured fellow, you'll be ruined some of these days by your provoking easiness." Pitying her husband's distress, the petty triumph of her prognostications was forgotten, and Mrs. Pursey actually gave vent to tears of sympathy. Here the woman vindicated her natural position, and the artificial state to which certain writers would lower her gave way, and she appeared in the true and most beautiful sphere of a woman's influence. "Will they put you in prison?"

"No, no, nonsense." And Pursey affected to laugh at the bare idea of such a contingency; though, to say truth, visions of an unpleasantly protracted game at racquet had crossed his mind more than once in the course of the day. "Macfum's strict sense of honour will not allow him to see me brought to ruin, depend upon it, Mary."

"I've no such high notion of Mr. Macfum's honour. If he means well, why does he put you to the necessity of hiding away from your home?"

"It's only a matter of prudence."

"Yes, to keep you from the clutches of a Sheriff's officer, I suppose."

"Everything will be arranged in a day or two, I tell you."

"And you really leave town to-morrow night, do you?"

"Certainly."

"A pretty prospect for me! Here am I to be left, with only one bit of a servant in the house, to watch the movements of two dirty fellows, who'll be skulking about day and night, and perhaps bribe Ann to let them in; and all because you choose to trust the happiness of I may say, your wife, and if it had been a month or two later, your child, to the mercy of that Mr. Macfum, whom you met in some tavern, when you had both had more than was good for you. Upon my word, Henry, I haven't patience with you."

"It's no use croaking over a folly past, made by your ungoverned view of it almost a crime. I tell you I must leave town to-morrow afternoon, that there's no help for it, and that you must not tell anybody where I am gone."

"Pretty goings on in a decent house! What will the Medlars say? and I asked them to take tea with us on Tuesday."

"Then you must put them off—or smuggle them in."

"They are friends of my family, not of yours; recollect that. And if I smuggle them in as you say, my family is compromised, yours is not so particular."

"Don't talk to me about your family and friends—a set of nobodies."

After this fashion did this young couple discuss the impending calamity. Mrs. Pursey throughout the morning preceding her husband's departure indulged in alternate fits of anger and grief. Now she vowed that her husband ought to be ashamed of himself; and now she wondered what would become of him amongst a set of foreigners at Boulogne—for to this delightful region was Pursey bound; to Boulogne—that convenient refuge from duns and creditors—that blessed retreat, where brandy is cheap, and where every day is a Sunday to the despairing debtor. Late in the afternoon Macfum arrived, to escort his friend to the vessel that was to bear him "beyond the seas." Mrs. Pursey gave her husband's friend a frosty welcome, for which Pursey afterwards apologised, alleging as an excuse, his wife's ignorance of legal matters. Macfum would have been wanting in generosity, had he refused to accept Pursey's explanation. Besides, who knew better than Macfum woman's proneness to exaggerate the most common legal form into the most agonising calamity. He was wont to relate an anecdote of a lady who went into fits when she saw a policeman knock at her door with a summons compelling the attendance of her husband to answer the charge of refusing to pay a cabman his just fare.

Macfum's dejection on this painful occasion was truly touching. To see his most intimate friend thus torn, though but for a few days, from his dear home, was to him, he said, a most harrowing scene. He would give worlds to prevent it. But he was, unhappily, for the moment, powerless. He intended proceeding by the early train on the morrow morning, in search of Lord Condiment, who was on a shooting excursion somewhere in the Highlands. Meantime, he thought candidly that Pursey had better take a trip to Boulogne; he might get back to dine with his wife on the following Sunday. Thus reasoned the considerate Macfum, and his plausible manner of putting the circumstances of the case modified considerably the harshness of Mrs. Pursey's judgment with respect to him.

As Mrs. Pursey busied herself (with tears in her eyes) cramming shaving-tackle, linen, &c. into one little carpet-bag, Macfum stood with his back to the fire, his eyes steadfastly fixed upon a moss-rose in the carpet, and his whole bearing denoting profound regret for the trouble into which he had brought his friend. Pursey, on the contrary, tried to look unconcerned, and gazed and smiled upon his wife as she packed all the little necessities which a man alone would forget, but of which a wife invariably takes care.

In vain did Pursey endeavour to engage Macfum's attention on indifferent subjects. Macfum's gravity was immovable. At last Pursey rose, took a farewell of his wife (who by this time was in the most pathetic crying fit), and, accompanied by Macfum, sought his berth on board the *City of Boulogne* packet—a fine seaworthy ship, a packet accounted safe, commanded by the courteous Tene.

(To be continued.)

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Lord and Lady John Russell have arrived at Minto House, near Hawick, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Minto, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inverary Castle. The Noble Lord may be expected in London by the 20th instant at latest. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Lansdowne are expected at Bowood Park, from visiting the family estates in the county of Kerry. The Marquis of Clanricarde has left town to visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, at Tottenham Park. The Earl of Auckland and the Hon. Miss Eden contemplate leaving Eden Lodge, Knightsbridge, in a few days, to make a round of visits. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will entertain a succession of distinguished visitors, including the principal members of the foreign *corps diplomatique*, during the next fortnight, immediately after which the Noble Viscount comes to town. Viscount Morpeth returns to town about the 20th instant, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard. The Right Hon. Henry and Mrs. Labouchere have made arrangements to reside during the autumn at their newly-purchased seat, Stoke Park, near Windsor. Sir John Cane Hobhouse is to arrive in the course of the week at Erlestoke Park, Wilts, from Scotland.

MR. HUME'S REFORM.—It is stated to be the intention of Messrs. Hume's supporters, and also many members of the late "Anti-Corn-Law League," to get up a number of influential meetings throughout the country, many of which meetings will be attended by Messrs. Hume and Cobden, also Sir Joshua Walmesley, George Thompson, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., and H. Maude May.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—The portion of this line from Stoke to Congleton and Crewe will be opened, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, on Monday next; thus completing the shortest and most direct route between Manchester and Derby, via Crewe, Stoke, and Burton.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a quarterly general court of this corporation, for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and the widows of such as had been killed or drowned in the merchant service, was held at the offices of the society, 25, Birchin-lane. From the financial statement, it appeared that during the past year the receipts arising from duties, dead men's wages, benefactions, and interest on capital, amounted to nearly £22,000; and the disbursements (including £19,600 in pensions, and £2300 granted in temporary relief) to nearly £25,000, the operations of the society extending to 43 of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, in addition to the port of London. The accounts having been received, a committee was formed to consider and determine upon the various applications for pensions and relief. About fifty cases were brought before the court, and in the majority of them relief was granted. The meeting then broke up.

POOR-LAW RELIEF.—On Saturday two provisions in an Act of Parliament passed on the 4th ult. came into operation respecting relief to paupers, throwing the expense on the common funds of unions, and not on parishes. By the first section of the 11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 110, it is provided that after the 30th of September, to the 30th of September, 1849, the cost of the relief to be given to any poor person chargeable to any union, being a destitute wayfarer, or wanderer, or foundling, as well as the cost of the burial of any such poor person within such union, shall be chargeable to the common fund of such union. In virtue of the third section of the same statute, paupers rendered irremovable are made chargeable, from the 30th of September to the 30th of September, 1849, to the common fund of unions.

FEVER AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—Scarlet fever has broken out amongst the gentlemen cadets in the Royal Military Academy, and one of our number, Mr. William H. Perse, has fallen a victim to the disease. In consequence of the eminently contagious character of the disease, the Master-General of the Ordnance, acting under the advice of the Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department (Sir J. Webb), immediately ordered all the cadets to quit the establishment for a period of six weeks, until all danger of contagion is removed. The gentlemen cadets accordingly left on Tuesday last. The disease has not shown itself in the Practical Class at the Royal Arsenal; but should it do so the same course will be immediately adopted that has been pursued in the case of the academy itself. The disease which has now extended to the academy has been prevalent in the town of Woolwich for the last two months, and has caused great mortality, especially amongst children. Although it originated in close and un drained localities, it has spread to some of the open and healthy parts of the town.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Remember'st thou my greyhounds true?
From slip or leash there never flew
O'er moor or field there never sprang
More fleet of foot, more sure of fang.—SCOTT.

The month of October is fruitful in field sports. The manly exercises of cricket, rowing, and others of their class give place in the latter months of autumn to recreations of a more rural character. Summer is but in a limited degree the season of sporting. Shooting is now in the zenith. Moor, field, and forest are free for gun and rife; and the fresh fair downs invite the essay of the fleet of foot. We crave licence to treat, for the nonce, of coursing. The lovers of the leash are already bestirring themselves; kennels are in strong work, and meetings duly announced by secretaries honorary and professional. Like others of our popular pastimes, coursing has of latter years assumed more business details than appertained to its primitive arrangement. It is regulated upon a system—at least so much of it as relates to public meetings. It has its classification for animals of different ages: its produce stakes, its cups, and last, not least, its speculators—the pomp and circumstance of the turf in miniature. Whether this be for better or worse, so it is, and for that reason all legitimate improvements are so much gained for the *status in quo*. Foremost of these would be the application of such means as might enable a just estimate to be drawn of the claims of the animals matched against other. That this will ever be done with the accuracy of decisions in horse-racing, can hardly be expected: that it may be much more fairly—or at least more evenly—averaged than at present, there is no reason to doubt. What a world of bitter feelings and bad blood would be vanquished by the discovery!

The duty of a referee under any circumstances is not a gracious one; but, next to Jack Ketch, your coursing judge is the official obnoxious to popular opprobrium. And no doubt he gives cause for offence every time he executes his calling—not the less, because it is no fault of his own. This is bad, and it is worse that, probably, not four races out of six between greyhounds are decided upon their merits. It is a reproach which no longer should attach to Stewards, Judges, and Tryers of coursing meetings; for it admits of much palliation, if not of perfect cure. As matches are at present run, while the chase is under the Judge's eye, he is liable to read every turn of it amiss. Had he himself fed and trained the animals flying before him, or wheeling in circles or in doubles, taking into account the common casualties of a course, would not the odds be against his identifying the best in all the points of the contest? How then must it be, when he is required to distinguish, in such a passage of infinite variety, the positions of two of the swiftest animals in creation, neither of which he had ever previously seen, and of whose marks and colours he was wholly ignorant till the moment before. To remedy this there is a plan as simple as it would be seemly. Let a coursing club adopt as its distinguishing symbol some two of the brightest colours, as white and scarlet, white and yellow, and the like. This will naturalize, so to speak, those particular colours to the Judge's sight. The members and all persons sending dogs to the matches should be required to provide themselves with slight collars of the colours of the club. When placed in the slips, each greyhound, under penalty of disqualification, should wear one of these collars; and the Judge would then—as the practice is now upon the turf—merely have to watch the colours, and to declare at the finish "scarlet wins," or "white wins," as the case might be. This would give a more jaunty air to these rural revels: it would put them on the scene in a more gala character—a Derby field would sacrifice its *decal* considerably were it shorn of its caps and jackets. And who may say, moreover, to what this step might lead? It would certainly bring a course nearer to a race than it at present ranks; what if it should call into existence, before the Ides of March, Coursing Sweeps? . . . We need not despair: it is very early in the season. . . .

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—Surplice, so long in the shade for the Cesarewitch, came this afternoon with a rush, and from 20 to 1 offered currently in the early part of the day, sprung to 6 to 1; if we do not mistake the "signs of the times" he will be quoted at half those odds before the day. Lanesborough and Dacia were the only sufferers to any extent from this movement—the folks are very anxious to see the former, and at present are more disposed to lay than take the odds.

6 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	15 to 1 agst Dacia	30 to 1 agst Hornpipe
6 to 1 — The Cur (t)	25 to 1 — Palma (t)	33 to 1 — Ulysses (t)
7 to 1 — Lanesborough	25 to 1 — Panio	40 to 1 — Peep-o-day Boy
12 to 1 — Fera	25 to 1 — Diplomatist	40 to 1 — Ellerdale
15 to 1 — Backbiter	30 to 1 — Dough	40 to 1 — Pillage (t)
	50 to 1 agst Winesour	
	CAMBRIDGE.	
20 to 1 agst Lanesborough	30 to 1 agst Loadstone	30 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)
	DERBY.	
15 to 2 agst Tadmor (t)		18 to 1 agst Osterley (t)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A slightly increased demand for money, to meet the home-trade engagements due the 4th of the month, has been the only change in the current of monetary affairs during the week. The numerous small bills on drapers, &c. were well met, proving incontestably an improving consumption on the part of the public. In the English Stock Market there has been scarcely any movement, Consols opening on Monday at 86 to 4, receding to 86, and closing at 86 to 4 for Money, and 86½ to 4 for Time. Prices on Tuesday were an exact repetition of the previous day; but on Wednesday the closing price was 86½ to 4 for Money. A slight increase in business on Thursday gave firmness to prices, without, however, effecting any change. Bank Stock has slightly receded. Exchequer Bills have scarcely varied. India Bonds are 29 to 31. At the close of the week the last gave Bank Stock at 19½; Consols, 86½; India Stock, 23½; India Bonds, £1000, 33 pm; Ditto, under £1000, 33 pm; Consols for Account, Oct. 17, 86½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, March, 33 pm; Ditto, £1000, June, 30 pm; Ditto, £500, March, 34 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 30 pm; Ditto, Small, March, 35 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 30 pm.

Some activity in Mexican and Portuguese Stock has afforded a trifling increase in the business of the Foreign Market during the week. The hopes of a portion of the last over-due dividend being paid, brought purchasers of the former Stock into the market, improving quotations to 19½. This advance from 17 naturally led to realising, and sales on Thursday depressed quotations for the moment to 18½. Portuguese has improved more gradually, now quoting 24½. Dutch Four per Cents have displayed some weakness, quoting a decline of about 1 per cent. upon the week's prices. In the other securities little has been done, and the changes have been proportionally insignificant. At the end of the week prices stood for Brazilian Bonds, 73 ex. div.; Ditto, Small, 73½ ex. div.; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 83; Ditto, Three per Cent., 45½; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, 19; Ditto, Account, 19; Portuguese Four per Cent., 24½; Russian Bonds, 99½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 11½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 23½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 1840, 11½; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 65½ ex. div.

The slight change that has taken place in the Railway Market during the week has tended to improvement. Prices, however, have varied but little, and sales cannot be effected but at a decline upon the quotations marked. The actual bargains at the end of the week were—in Aberdeen, at 16½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½; Caledonian, 19½; Ditto, New £10 Pref. 1½; Chester and Holyhead, 20½ x 1; Eastern Counties, 12½; Ditto, New Guaranteed Six per Cent., 8½; Ditto, Extension, Five per Cent., No. 1, ½ dis; Great Northern, 4½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 2½; Great North of England, New, 63½; Great Western, 76½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 16½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 4½; Leeds and Bradford, 90; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 26½; Ditto, Guaranteed 5 per Cent., 8½; London and North-Western, 109½; London and South-Western, 38; Ditto, New £50, 27½; Ditto, Tenth (Consol.), 35; Ditto, Thirds, 5 dis.; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref. 7 per cent. on deposit, and 5 per cent. on calls, ½ dis; Midland, 32½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 57; Ditto, Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent., 115½; North British, 16½; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; North Staffordshire, 8½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 24; South-Eastern, 23½; Ditto, No. 1, 13½; Ditto, No. 2, 10½; Ditto, No. 3, 14½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 6½; South Wales, 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 26½; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 24½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 13; Ditto, G. N. E. Preference, 6½; York and North Midland, 51; Ditto, Preference, 9; Northern of France, 6½; Paris and Lyons, 44½; Paris and Rouen, 15½; Paris and Strasbourg, 1½; Tour and Nantes, 1½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market, yesterday, opened at 86½ to 4 for Money, and 86½ to 4 for Account, closing at the same prices without having varied. Shares were heavier. The Foreign Market did not materially vary.

CHOLERA.—As the progress of the cholera westward becomes more marked, the newspaper press teems with alleged remedies, much as it did on the previous invasion of the disease. Generally, they consist of opium, in combination with various aromatics and stimulants; and, so far as experience goes, such combinations appear to be the most advantageous. There is one thing, however, in regard to all remedies, which must never be lost sight of for a moment, and that is, their use at the very earliest suspicion of the existence of the disease. Various forms of combination are very sanguinely recommended by different medical men, but they all agree as to the vital importance of their early use. The following conclusion of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners cannot be too strongly impressed on the public mind. They say—"We have received much information tending to establish the conclusion that cholera is not the sudden disease which has hitherto been supposed; that the commonly known form of the malady is, in reality, its second stage, and that its first stage is manifested by the premonitory symptom of diarrhoea, which is commonly unattended to, but which, if met by the strict observance of proper regimen and by appropriate medicine, may be arrested before passing into the more violent and fatal stage of the disease." Everything possible must be done to promote cleanliness and temperance amongst the poor, and to cleanse and purify the unhealthy localities where they dwell; and organised plans must at the same time be adopted to spread information, and to ensure that the medicines required to meet the premonitory symptoms are speedily and easily placed within the reach of all. In the treatment of cholera, time and life may be said to be synonymous terms."—*Journal of Public Health*.

EMIGRATION.—The Brighton Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Colonization is actively engaged in carrying its objects into operation. Already the applicants are 60 in number, making, with their families, 160 individuals; and ten embarkation orders have been issued. Each person has to raise £16, to which the Society adds £10, the whole sum of £26 being expended for the passage, bedding, and mess utensils.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been received up to our market, this week, quantities as well as by land carriage. To-day the stands were scantily supplied with samples of both red and white. Still, however, the demand, owing to the large arrivals from abroad, was in a very sluggish state. The finest parcels mostly sold at Monday's quotations, but all other kinds were somewhat easier to sell. Upwards of 20,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come in. Selected qualities were held at full prices. The middling and out-of-condition parcels were, in some instances, 1s per quarter lower, with a very sluggish inquiry. Scarcely any English wheat was in the market, while the supply of foreign was by no means extensive. Picked samples were quite as dear, but the value of grinding and distilling sorts had a downward tendency. The demand for malt was wholly retail, at barely late figures. The supply on offer was small. Oats were in moderate request, at late rates. In other grain, as well as flour, we have no change to notice.

ANIMALS.—English: wheat, 2270; barley, 660; oats, 270. Irish: oats, 170. Foreign: wheat, 20,350; barley, 6820; oats, 8310 quarters. Flour, 1880 sacks. Malt, 220 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 58s; ditto, white, 48s to 61s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 28s to 30s; distilling ditto, 29s to 32s; malted ditto, 32s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 58s to 60s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s to 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 24s; potato ditto, 23s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 20s; ditto, white, 20s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 37s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 37s to 40s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 40s to 42s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 60s; Suffolk, 40s to 43s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s per 280 lbs.—**Foreign:** Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 26s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A fair average amount of business is passing in most kinds of seeds, including cakes, at last week's quotations.

Linseed. English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s; Turmeric, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English Rape-seed, 23s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 11s 10s to 12s 10s; ditto, foreign, 23s 6d to 25s 6d per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, 25s 6d to 25s 10s per ton. Canary, 80s to 100s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household do. 6d to 7½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 52s 9d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 31s 9d; beans, 36s 1d; peas, 39s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 53s 10d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 22s 1d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 38s 1d; peas, 39s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 4s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 1s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea, the demand still rules tolerably steady; but we have no improvement to notice in value. The supply offering in the private contract market is by no means large.

Sugar.—Raw as well as refined sugars are tolerably steady, but the late advance in the quotations is with difficulty supported. Standard lump, 50s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—On the whole, a very moderate business is doing in this article; yet the importers refuse to accept lower prices.

Provisions.—The best qualities of Irish butter are in fair request, at fully last week's quotations. In the middling and very little is doing, on somewhat easier terms. Foreign butter is tolerably firm, but no dearer. English parcels are very dull, and 1s to 2s per cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 94s to 96s; middling do, 88s to 90s; fine Devon, 90s to 92s per cwt.; fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. The best parcels of bacon are 1s to 2s per cwt. dearer. Stale parcels are neglected. Prices range from 60s to 74s per cwt. In hams and lard exceedingly little is doing. We have a moderate demand for cheese, the prices of which are well supported. In eggs we have no change to notice.

Tallow.—Owing to the large importations from Russia, and the increase in the stock, the demand for tallow is heavy, and prices are 1s per cwt. lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 46s 6d to 47s 0d per cwt. Town tallow, 47s per cwt. net cash.

Oils.—For home use, as well as for export, very little business is doing, at last week's quotations.

Spirits. For all kinds of spirits the demand is in a sluggish state, at late figures.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, 23s 6d to 23s 15s; new ditto, 22s 8d to 23s 8s; old clover, 24s 0s to 25s 0s; new ditto, 23s 10s to 24s 10s; and straw, 21s 6d to 21s 10s per load.

Wool.—Privately, the demand for the best English wools is steady; but foreign and colonial qualities command very little attention.

Fur.—The best parcels of skins, which are scarce, are selling at 27 per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although a considerable increase has taken place in the supply of new hops, the demand for them has become more active, and prices have an upward tendency. In yearling and old hops scarcely any business is doing, at nominal currencies. The duty is called £210,000.—Sussex pockets, 22s 6d to 22s 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 22s 6d to 22s 10s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 22s 6d to 22s 10s.

Cattle (Friday).—Whitwell, 14s 9d; Trimdon, 15s; Helton, 16s 9d; Stewart's, 17s; Holywell Main, 14s 6d; Gosforth, 14s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Notwithstanding our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, and in most instances the quotations declined 2d per 8lb. The few prime Scots on offer sold at only 4s per 8lb, and a total clearance was not effected. The supply of foreign stock was small. The numbers of sheep were rather limited; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock ruled heavy, at a fall in the prices paid on Monday last of 2d per 8lb—the highest figure for the best old Downs being 5s per 8lb. There was a considerable falling-off in the supply of calves. On the whole, the veal trade was firm, at full currencies. Prime small porkers sold steadily, other kinds of pigs slowly, at late rates. Milch cows were selling at from 14l to 17l 10s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime South Downs, ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 3d to 4d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; new small porkers, 4s 6d to 5s. Suckling calves, 17s to 25s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 726; cows, 121; sheep, 6290; calves, 34s; pigs, 40s. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 149; sheep, 1110; calves, 153.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy for each kind of meat, at barely stationary prices.

Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 2d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 2d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 3.

1st Dragon Guards: Capt R J Hanley to be Captain, vice Hammersley; Lieut J S S Stuart to be Captain, vice Hanley; Cornet H Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Stuart; Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class W S Stone to be Surgeon, vice Lewis. 2nd Light Dragoons: Lieut J M Robertson to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet-Col J G Chatterton; Major E C Dodge to be Lieut-Col, vice Robertson; Capt W C Forrest to be Major, vice Dodge; Lieut F H G Nicolls to be Captain, vice Forrest; Cornet H T Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice Nicolls; J R Scott to be Cornet, vice Richardson; Serg-Major J Thompson to be Quartermaster, vice J Andrews.

7th Light Dragoons: Cornet the Hon C Harbord to be Lieutenant, vice Colmore. 12th: Lieut J M Walsby to be Paymaster, vice At M Prior.

14th Foot: Lieut J W Shelton to be Lieut, vice Lawrie. 15th: Capt L Cowell to be Capt, vice Hay; Lieut C E Astell to be Captain, vice Cowell; Ensign C Sayers to be Lieutenant, vice Astell; F P Hopkins to be Ensign, vice Sayers. 77th: Staff-Surgeon of the Sec Class J S Prendergast, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice Anderson. 82nd: Lieut J Lawrie to be Lieut, vice Ballie. 89th: Lieut A E Hill to be Capt, vice Isaacs; Ensign E J Head to be Lieut, vice Hill; R Sayer to be Ensign, vice Head. 93rd: Assist-Surg J Webster, M.D. to be Assist-Surgeon, vice Swan.

2nd West India Regiment: Capt J Brown to be Captain, vice Boggs; Lieut J C Harriet to be Capt, vice Brown; Ensign H Grigg to be Lieut, vice Harriet; J S Swanzy to be Ensign, vice Grigg.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon G Anderson to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Prendergast; Surgeon T Lewis, M.D. to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Stone; Assistant Surgeon W G Swan, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Webster.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

G HUXHAM, Totnes, Devonshire, wine and spirit merchant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

Under the special Patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT. M. DISTIN and SONS beg MONDAY, October 9th, assisted by the following talents—Vocalists: the Misses Birch, A. and M. Williams, Bassano, M. O'Connor, Ratford, Messent, Lowe, Mesdames Seguin, Temple, and M. Weiss, Messrs. Harrison, Allen, Phillips, Farren, Weiss, Ratford, Spörle, M. Machin, Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Miss Kate Loder, Miss May, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. R. Loder, Mr. J. Loder, Mr. J. Loder, Mr. Sedgwick, Harp, Mr. Chatterton, Violin, Mr. J. Day, Sax Horns, Mr. Distin and Sons, Conductors, M. Benedict, L. Sloper, J. Willy, and W. H. Holmes. Leader, Mr. Loder.—Private Boxes, two and three guineas; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. To be had at Distin and Sons', 31, Cranbourne-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

"WEIPPERT'S SOIREES D'ANSTANTES."

PRINCESS'S CONCERT-ROOMS.—These highly popular and elegant rooms will COMMENCE for the Season on MONDAY NEXT, Oct. 9, and continue every Monday till further notice. A subscription of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season; single tickets, 7s. each; WeipPERT'S Palace Band as usual, conducted by himself; M. Ca. Mr. Corrie; the Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne.—Commence at Eleven, conclude at Three.—Tickets and programmes at WeipPERT's Quadrille Office, 21, Soho-square.

WALLHALLA SALLE DE VALENTINO.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The public is respectfully informed that this magnificent Saloon, designated by the name of the ultra elegance, is OPEN EVERY EVENING with HERR REDL'S celebrated HAND OF 50 PERFORMERS. The lighting, ventilation, and the whole of the decorations and appointments are the theme of their presence. Five Masters of the Ceremonies, in full costume, regulate the dancing. Refreshments supplied by Mr. Wolf, of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Doors open at a quarter-past 8; dancing to commence at half-past 8, and conclude at half-past 11. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

An entirely new PHANTASMA ORIOLE, by Child, is Exhibited every Evening at Eight o'clock, with appropriate music, directed by Dr. Wallis. The Dissolving Views, with historical descriptions, having been re-arranged and additions made, are shown at Half-past Four Daily; and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. The Chromatography, with new subjects, is shown at Ten o'clock Daily. Lectures by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachofner. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained. Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

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INSTRUMENTS, nearly new, at 25, 30, 32, 33, and 40 guineas. Also, a SPLENDID VARIETY OF MOTT'S new Patent EVERSTANDING and MULTUM-IN-PARVO PIANOS, which were submitted to the inspection of 70,000 visitors at the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, and received with universal approbation.

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ized by the Queen) is manufactured into a variety of new and elegant designs in BLACK as well as Gold and Silver. They may be sent by post to any part of the kingdom, and ordered DIRECT FROM THE INVENTORS, HENRY ELLIS and SON, Exeter. Plate and Ornaments of every description made to order in Devonshire Silver.

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DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, sold by all first-class Retailers. The late Novelties are—the Camellia Teapot, Clorinda, a Wooden Bread Platter and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs, sent, on receipt of Three Postage-stamps, from CUNDALL'S, 12, Old Bond-street.

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S. POINTED PENCILS.—S. M. and Co. CAUTION the Public in purchasing this useful article to see that the patentees' name be stamped legibly on the case. A quantity of counterfeits are constantly pressed on the Public, as they yield a greater profit to the salesman, but will be found of no value in use. These remarks apply also to S. M. and Co.'s patent for replenishing the same. Manufactory, City-road, London.

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WATCHES, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s. one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent Free for a Twopenny Stamp.

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explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter, to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

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The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

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SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now selling the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles referred to in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

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The public are respectfully invited to inspect this rich and beautiful PLATE, which stands unrivalled for surpassing in brilliancy of colour and splendour of designs all former productions. It is manufactured into all the various silver patterns of spoons and forks, tea and coffee services, ewer, candelabras, salvers, cruet frames, &c., and every article requisite for the dinner, tea, and breakfast service. Sold only by the inventors and manufacturers, SARL and SONS, 18, Cornhill. Pamphlets, with the prices and sketches of the various articles, and giving the different processes of the amalgamation of the silver with the beautiful metal, Gratis.

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WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £3 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelve-month trial allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SARL and SONS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

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PELISSES, in all the new materials and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINESBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON (Between the Bank and Finsbury-square).

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CANDIDATES FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

GENERALS LEWIS CASS AND ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THERE are four candidates in the field, as a successor to Mr. Polk in the Presidency of the United States.



GENERAL CASS.

The Democratic National Convention have declared LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, to be their choice; thus establishing the nomination of that General as the candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency.

The Whig National Convention of Philadelphia presents, as the nominee of the great Whig party, General ZACHARY TAYLOR. Born on the 24th November, 1784, in Orange County, Virginia, he passed his early days "mid scenes of wild sublimity, daring adventure, and savage combat." Entering the army of the United States, as First Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, on the 3rd May, 1808, he was ordered northward, and immediately thereafter entered the command of General W. H. Harrison. The brevet rank of Major was, for the first time in the American army, conferred upon Zachary Taylor, for his boldness and energy in defending Fort Harrison, on an occasion involving great personal exposure and gallantry. In the battle of Okeechobee, December 25, 1837, he won for himself the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. From this action in Florida resulted the most beneficial arrangements. Transferred to the

"Army of Occupation," he led on to the achievement of unparalleled victories. By resolutions of Congress, passed July 16, 1846, and 2nd March, 1847, two gold medals were struck at the United States Mint, commemorative of the actions of Palo-Alto, May 8, 1846; Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846; and of Monterey, September 20, 1846.

In the race for the Presidency, a General is opposed by a General, both enjoying good reputation, and men of talent. Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, and is regarded favourably as the schoolmate of Daniel Webster. He early left his birthplace, and made Michigan the home of his choice. In the war of 1812, General Hull retreated from Malden, and on the 8th of August returned to Detroit. On the 15th of the same month, the latter place was surrendered to General Brock, of the English army; and, agreeably to the conditions of the capitulation, Lewis Cass, then a Colonel, became a prisoner of war. He must, however, be regarded as a scholar rather than as a soldier—as a politician rather than as a statesman. The war waged against the Seminole Indians is ascribed to his negligence or incapacity while acting as Secretary of War. As Minister to France, he became unpopular on account of his publication, entitled "France: its King, Court, and Government." Returning to America in 1841, he has since occupied a seat in the United States Senate, where, as a member, he has advocated the most ultra measures. His course on the Oregon question is still fresh in the memories of all who desired to avert a war with England.

The third candidate is MARTIN VAN BUREN, the "free-soiler" and "Barn-burner."

Mr. CLAY, a Whig, is the fourth; and has been put forward by his friends, against his own wish and in spite of his actual protest, merely to damage General Taylor and Martin Van Buren, without the least prospect of his own election.

"The present contest," says the *New York Herald*, "for the Presidency, continues to be one of the most perplexing and interesting that has ever taken place. It is a contest, apparently, of manoeuvres, startling surprises, new ideas, disorganization of old parties, and organization of new ones; all taking place without any order, regularity, or direction." For General Taylor are claimed "general principles, honest avowals, and freedom from mere partisanship." At a "tremendous Old Hunker meeting," however, in Tammany-hall, the Hon. Mike Walsh says of Gen. Taylor's supporters, that "they opposed the late war, and stigmatised every man engaged in it as bloodthirsty and as a robber; asserted that it was commenced for selfish ends, and for the purpose of robbing an oppressed people; and yet they take up as their candidate one whose only claim to the office of President is derived from his actions in that war." The "Free Soil," or "Van Buren Movement," we are told, "is certainly a new thing in the history of politics in this country; already it is said that twenty-five liberty papers have gone over to the support of the Buffalo nominations. The national Reformers, who nominated Gerrit Smith, are looking in the same direction. All the ultras, and odd feuds of all parties, the people of one idea, appear to be gathering together for the purpose of supporting Mr. Van Buren."

"The Clay Whigs" appear chiefly to rely upon the squabbles of their opponents producing division and weakness. They are also lively heads at a squib: here is one by them, sung "with unbounded applause" at New York:—

This fall election is to tell
Who'll fill the White House chair;
Come, then, you Whigs, up to the work,
To put brave Harry there.

CHORUS.

Oh, then, look here; oh, then, look where!
In Michigan, right yander!
Do not you see old Lewis Cass?
He looks just like a gander!

Oh, Harry Clay, he is the man
Who's sure to be elected;

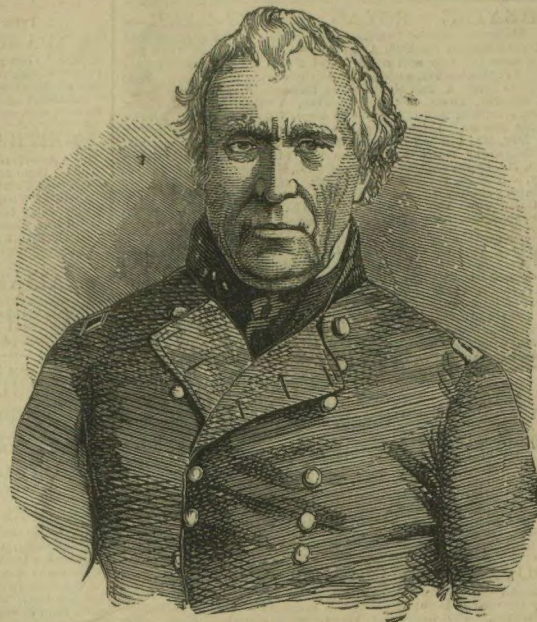
Poor Lewis Cass will be rubb'd out,
He now looks quite dejected.
Oh, then, look here, &c.

John Tyler, he has sold himself,
Boots, breeches, nose, and all;
And now he goes it strong for Cass—
But it won't do this fall.
Oh, then, look here, &c.

Ahasuerus Bobby, too,
I think you all do know him,
Is engaged next March by Polk,
To write his dying poem.
Oh, then, look here, &c.

The confusion of parties and prostration of principle in this grand squabble

are deplorable. "Of the seven million American voters," says a contemporary, "scarcely one knows his own political creed, or has no other object than to be the vehement partisan of somebody or other, he knows not whom. It is faction without faith, and passion combined with indifference. The United States are



GENERAL Z. TAYLOR.

the raw fuel of political strife, and only wait the spark that is to kindle them. What security can there be in such a people?"

At a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine at Paris, the President stated that, although the cholera was still far off, the council had considered it to be wise to take it into consideration, and collect all the documents that could be procured, to enable the medical profession to meet and contend with this disease, should it once more attack France. For this purpose, therefore, the council proposed that a special committee should be nominated, in which the Academy concurred, and named a committee of eleven of its members, which was to hold its first sitting on the 28th.

A new caricature has appeared in Paris, representing Armand Marrast in the year 1888. The venerable President, his eyes protected by a green shade, and holding a bell with a feeble hand, is addressing the following words to an assembly of old men fast asleep:—"The sitting of to-morrow will again be devoted to the discussion of the Constitution. Come, gentlemen, we must at length have done with it."

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Our earliest recollection of this popular place of amusement is as the Sans Pareil, in the rear of the colour-shop of its proprietor in the Strand, and whose clever daughter was the star of theatrical company. With materials so close at hand, the little theatre should have had some advantage of decoration; though, if we remember rightly, it was a sadly bedizened affair, lit by gloomy oil-lamps, and redolent of less agreeable odours than oil and orange-peel, the conventional fragrance of theatrical parterres. But the pious old proprietor has long passed away; gas has superseded oil illumination; and with a better class of performance has come an improved style of decoration. The last re-embellishment of the Adelphi was certainly an improvement upon its predecessor; the ornaments

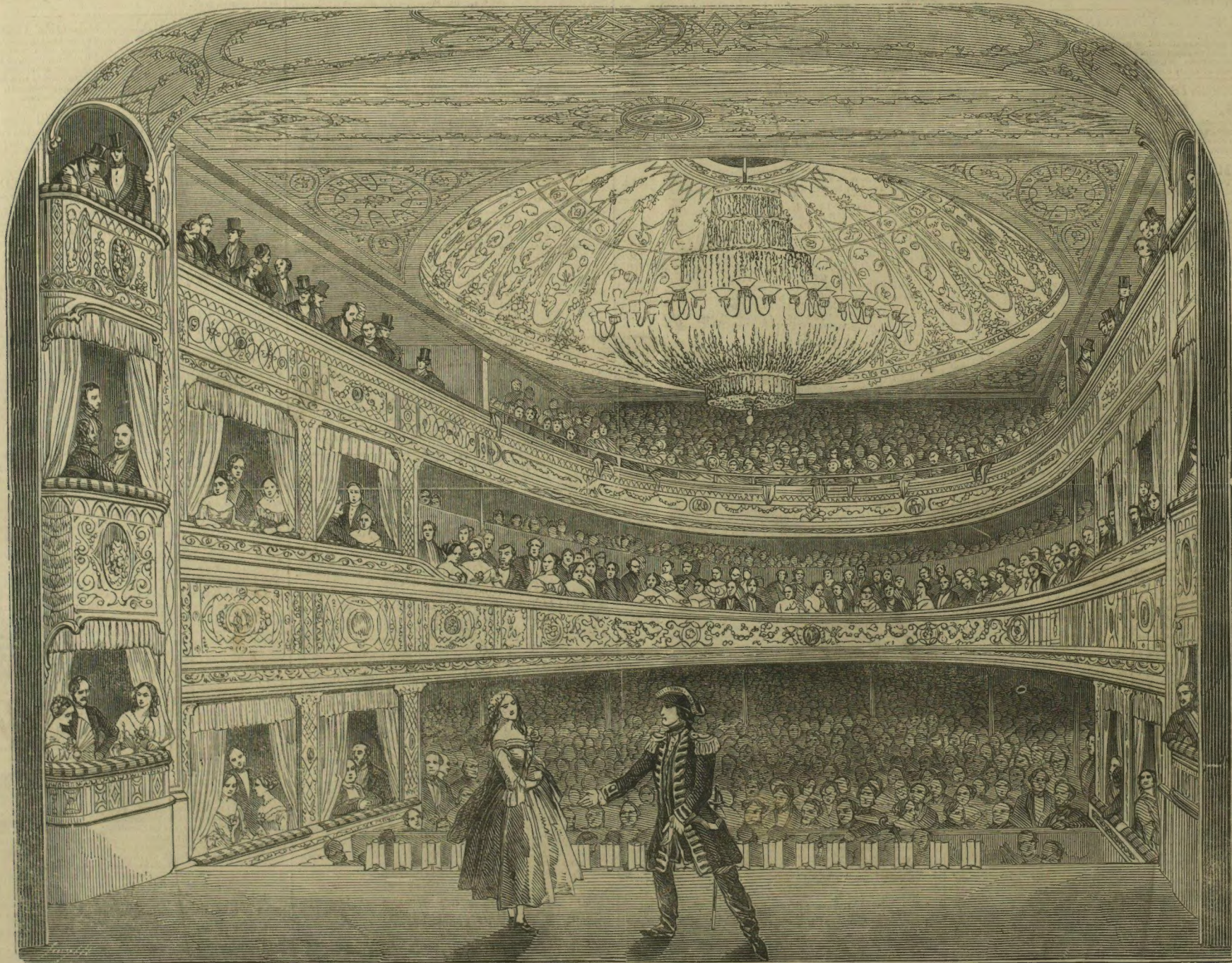
were less provincial than heretofore; the flat ceiling was raised into a dome, "fretted with golden fires," and a curtain was added very like the covers of Mr. Newbury's children's books. Thus far the decoration was good; but the old ups-and-downs, the cabined lobbies, the primitive staircases, and similar discomforts, were still there. The organic change remained to be made, by which additional convenience might be gained, with a higher style of decoration; and this, we are happy to say, has just been accomplished in the redecoration and partial reconstruction of the approaches. The staircases are now of slate; the seats in the dress circle are provided with backs; and several minor comforts have been added.

In the auditory, a very graceful and elegant style of ornament has been adopted prominently in the fronts of the boxes and the ceiling; and there is much gaiety in the wreathing of the supports with flowers. The proscenium

boxes are hung with muslin draperies, and surmounted with lurnished medalions, which reflect with great brilliancy the light from the central chandelier. The dome in the roof is retained, but now resembles trellis-work, which is agreeably effective. Lest there should, however, be an unseasonable lightness in all this, the linings and furniture of the boxes are deep crimson. A new drop-scene has also been painted.

The general alterations have been designed and superintended by Mr. Charles Manby; and the decorations have been designed by Mr. Digby Wyatt, architect, and executed by Mr. Sang. They are very sparkling and tasteful throughout.

We have engraved the newly-decorated auditory, in which the public already find themselves at home in as large numbers as of old. The enlargements and re-constructions behind the curtain are also extensive, and must largely contribute to the gratification of those before it.



THE ADELPHI THEATRE RE-DECORATED.